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Vol. 55, No. 11 Whole Number 455

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EDITORIAL ROUNDUP

COVER—Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche becomes the first American Negro to hold the most critical assignment in UN history. With the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, Dr. Bunche has been designated chief of mission in the Palestine mediation. Before becoming chief aid to Count Bernadotte, Dr. Bunch was director of the UN Trusteeship Division. He came to UN from the State Department, where he was associate chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs. Dr. Bunche was professor of policical science at Howard before he joined the State Department.

•

ANNE STERN is an executive with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), New York City.

Wiltwyck school has one significant feature. It is a completely open institution. Windows and doors are never locked and there is no gate. Corporal punishment is forbidden and it is up to the staff to absorb the almost incredible hostility and aggression which the boys bring with them as a result of the destructive experience of their past lives.

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RUTH DANENHOWER WILSON, author of *Jim Crow Joins Up* (1944), a study of segregation in the armed forces, lives in New York City. Mrs. Wilson's piece on discrimination in Nova Scotia is based on material taken from her recently written thesis on the same subject.

•

BROWNE SAMPSELL lives in Stephens City, Virginia.

•

NICOLAS GUILLEN, the son of a senator, was born in Camaguey, Cuba, in 1902. He pursued his education for a while in his native city and then studied law for one year at the University of Habana. He worked for a while as a printer. In 1922 he abandoned his university studies to devote himself to journalism and poetry. In 1930 he published his first book of verse, *Motivos de Son*. Written in the rhythms of that popular dance, its appearance created a literary scandal. Critics rate Guillen as one of the greatest poets writing in the Spanish language.

Guillén has traveled in the United States, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium, Haiti, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Many of his poems have been set to music by the Cuban modernist, the late Emilio Grenet, and the modern Mexicanist, Silvestre Revueltas. "Sensemaya," for example, has been set to music for voice and a small orchestra by Revueltas. One of the great interpreters of Guillén's Afro-Cuban poetry, is the Cuban *recitadora*, Eusebia Cosme. She puts him first in her repertory. "I used to recite 'white poetry,' she explains, "until one day a volume of Nicholás Guillén's poetry fell into my hands. When I read it I felt as if something which had been sleeping in me quiescent for centuries suddenly leaped to life."

LANGSTON HUGHES, of course, needs no introduction to our readers. Both he and Guillén meet Stedman's test of "A poet must sing for his own people."

DR. BEN CARRUTHERS, a graduate of the University of Habana, was formerly professor of Spanish at Howard and a consultant with the overseas division of OWI.

•

DR. HUGH H. SMYTHE (who reviews *Frederick Douglass* at page 345) is assistant to the director of special research, NAACP.

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COLLEGE and SCHOOL NEWS

Approximately fifty scholars, representing every segment of American academic life, joined in an intensive study of "What Should Be the Goals for Education?" in a four-day conference, September 7-10, held by the CONFERENCE OF SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION in New York City. The meeting examined every important method known to the natural and social sciences in an effort to create constructive goals for education throughout the world.

Stating that "the task of scholars and philosophers is to discover the nature of a spiritual democracy which education can develop and express," Dr. Lyman Bryson, chairman of the conference sessions, said the educators should view with "deep suspicion" all educational philosophies seeking to make conformity among men's ideas an end in itself.

Upwards of three million Catholic students in the United States pledged themselves in August to work for greater social justice for American Negroes in resolutions adopted at the closing sessions of the thirteenth annual conference of the Catholic Student's Mission Crusade held at the UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. Several hundred Negro delegates had prominent parts in the four-day conference.

William McKinley Menchan, dean of instruction at Cheyney State Teachers college, delivered the commencement address in August at the SKIDMORE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, Philadelphia, Pa.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE celebrated Alice Coachman day on September 24 with a mammoth fete. Among the guests present were Dr. Aaron Brown, of Albany State; Mrs. Evelyn Coachman, mother of Miss Coachman; and Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Mary Lee Toomes received the B.S. degree from IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE in May, and is now a teacher at the Benton settlement house in Chicago.

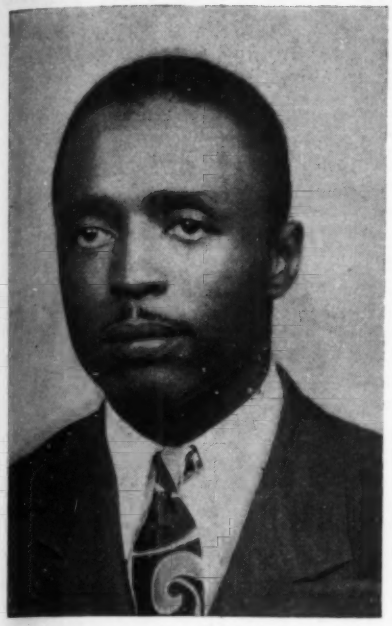
Mary A. Morton, research psychologist in the Adjutant General's office, addressed the AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION during its annual meeting in Boston, September 7-11. Miss Morton reported on research by the Department of the Army psychologists on "Army Adaptations of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory."

ALFRED FARRELL, *who has been awarded a Ph.D. in English by Ohio State University.*

Governor Thomas E. Dewey has announced the appointment of George Edmund Hayes as one of the fifteen trustees of New York State University, authorized by the state legislature last March. Recommendation for the creation of a comprehensive university system for New York state was made to the governor and the legislature last February by a commission on a state university, with Owen D. Young as chairman. Dr. Haynes, who has had a lifetime connection with higher education, was the only Negro member of that commission, and, so far as can be ascertained, he is the first Negro to serve on an over-all controlling board of trustees of any state university.

The New York state university system, under the fifteen trustees just appointed, will extend higher education to all in the state without racial, religious, or nationality discrimination.

Seven new staff members at HAMPTON INSTITUTE brings the list of 1948 replacements to nineteen. Two of the seven are in the communication center—Mrs. Sarah Peterson, in English; and Mrs. Marianne Lothar, in German—two in the division of business—Mrs. Mollie J. Williams, in business education, and Ruth Taylor, in secretarial science. Dr. Nelson Palmer, on leave from Howard, will teach sociology; and



ELTON HARRISON
Ph.D., Ohio State

Alice C. Felder, will teach agricultural economics. Mrs. Charlotte Schubert, a former assistant to the librarian at New York State Veterinary college, has joined the staff of Huntington library.

William M. Cooper, director of the division of adult education and summer study at Hampton, has been named to a panel which will guide United States participation in the adult education work of UNESCO. J. Saunders Redding, author of *No Day of Triumph,* has returned to his duties in the communication center after more than two months of concentrated work at Yaddo on a new book.

Fifteen new appointments at SPELMAN COLLEGE include: Donald R. Todd, fine arts; Ruth Norman and Mrs. Portia Crawford, music; Mrs. Eugenia Christian, biology; Eleanor Ison, assistant in biology; Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal, history; Helen G. Rice, acting dean of women; Elizabeth Lipford, superintendent of MacVicar hospital; Coragreene Johnstone, English; Camilla Howard, modern languages; Frances Coakley, secretary, office registrar; Mrs. E. H. Holmes, director of laundry; Esther Perrin, assistant at MacVicar hospital; Mrs. Helen C. Craft, new house-mother; and Florence E. Thorp, director nursery school.

Back at their posts are Lynette Saine, education, who spent the past year studying for her Ph.D. at the University of Chicago; and Mrs. Cornelia Paustian, who had a semester's leave of absence during 1948.

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granted Myrtle Bowers to work toward her doctorate in history at the University of Wisconsin. Henry Thomas, of the English department, has a leave to pursue work toward the doctorate at the University of Michigan. Selonia Smith, former secretary to the registrar, is also doing graduate work in the field of English at University of Michigan.

John W. Hatch, 19, of Springfield, Ky., has enrolled as a first-year law student at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE. Although the college does not offer courses leading to a law degree, under the "new state plan" Hatch will receive his law instruction from faculty members at the University of Kentucky. Hatch is the only student to take advantage of Kentucky's new education plan for Negroes.

Annual faculty conference was held in September, with some seventy-seven members in attendance. President Atwood announces twenty-one additions to the faculty this year.

New $75,000 outdoor recreational area for the college nears completion.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE began its eighty-second academic year on September 22 with an enrollment of more than 700 students, 170 of whom are freshmen.

New additions to the faculty include: Dr. Webster Chester, biology; Dr. Melvin Watson, school of religion; Dr. Philippine L. Hannak, German; Charles H. Curl, English; Evelyn Barnett, psychology; Carrie M. Gartrell, sociology; John Hewitt, English; Robert H. Brisbane, Jr., political science; William McArthur, biology; Charles Dubs, physics; Ozie Tucker, part time in chemistry; and Calvin Calhoun, part time in biology.

Mrs. Juanita P. Toomer, of the English department, spent the summer studying at the University of London; Essie M. Curtright, of the department of modern languages, at the University of Madrid. President Benjamin E. Mays, a delegate to the World Council of Churches meeting in Amsterdam, Holland, was one of eighteen Americans appointed to the central committee of the Council.

Melvin Watson, who joined the fac-

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Louise B. Yergan, Principal

ulty of the school of religion this year, was awarded the D.Th. degree in June, 1948, by the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif. Dr. Watson graduated with an A.B. from Morehouse in 1930; he holds an A.M. from Oberlin as well as the B.D. and S.T.M. degrees from the Oberlin graduate school of religion.

A new, modern infirmary, dedicated to former President S. H. Archer, was recently opened to the students and faculty. The infirmary contains thirty-one beds, seven wards, one semi-private ward, one private ward, an examination room, a doctor's room, a student reception room, laboratory and X-ray rooms, nurses' quarters and a diet kitchen. Dr. Albert M. Davis, a Morehouse alumnus, is medical director; and F. M. Neal is head nurse.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY announces the following additions and replacements to its faculty and staff: Dr. William Boyd, professor of political science; Albert Whiting, assistant professor of sociology; Beulah Lee Jones, instructor in English; Paul Clifford, education; Mrs. Marjorie W. Johnson, instructor in group work, school of social work; Rev. Isaiah Domas, made a full-time faculty member; Ida B. Wood, associate hostess and counselor; Edith A. Dalton, secretarial staff of the school of social work; and Mrs. Agnes B. Robinson, member of the administrative staff.

Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, was convocation speaker at the university on October 14. Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences, has been new coordinator of the Atlanta university center Carnegie grants-in-aid program for the colleges and universities of the southeast, including Atlanta, Clark, Dillard, Fort Valley, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman, Southern university, Talladega, and Tuskegee. He succeeds Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, who resigned from Atlanta to join the faculty of Haverford college, Penn.

The Carnegie grants-in-aid program was initiated in 1947 for a five-year experimental period to improve instruction by assisting the instructional staffs of the participating institutions in research and study through cooperative arrangement between the colleges and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The program has as its basis the belief that the greatest single need in American higher education is the improvement of instruction. Fourteen members of the Atlanta university center are recipients of these research grants.

First university convocation of the year was addressed by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse, who gave a first-hand report on the Amsterdam conference. The university library has been reorganized, with four additions to the staff. New editor of *Phylon* is a Dr. Moxell C. Hill, chairman of the division of social science at the university.

New head of the group work department at the ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK is Mrs. Marjorie Witt Johnson, who comes to the school with thirteen years of experience. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of Oberlin and Eastern Reserve School of Applied Science.

BENNETT COLLEGE has begun construction on its student union building, according to a report from President Jones. This building will be the largest on the campus and will include a mod-

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ern kitchen and dining room, faculty and student lounges, a student senate room, and an alumni room.

"The Negro in American History" is the title of a fifteen week course being offered under the chairmanship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois by the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. A notable list of guest speakers are taking part in the series, including: Dr. Ellen Irene Diggs, professor of sociology, Morgan; Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history, Howard; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman department of sociology, Howard; Shirley Graham, writer and lecturer; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, professor of history, Lincoln (Mo.); Dr. Luther P. Jackson, chairman department of history, Virginia State; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman department of history, Howard; and Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school, Howard.

CATHARINE W. DUNCAN, *who has been awarded a Ph.D. in education by Ohio State University.*

The New School is also offering a course in "Race and Racialism" by Cedric Dover. Mr. Dover, formerly a visiting professor of anthropology at Fisk, 1947-48, is visiting lecturer to the graduate faculty and also conducts a graduate seminar.

SHAW UNIVERSITY opened its eighty-fourth academic year with some 300 freshmen, with the opening address by Dr. Hubert H. Craft, a Shaw alumnus. Nineteen additions have been made to the faculty and staff, including: Casearea Dawson, education; William DeCosta, chemistry; Ann Ferebee, psychology; David Henderson, English; Thomas E. Kee, romance languages; Wallulah Ockleberry, social sciences; Mrs. Mary Pitts, home economics; Charles Robson, history; Mrs. Alma West education; and Rabbi Harry Caplan, Hebrew, in the school of religion.

The university church was consecrated at special services in September attended by faculty, students and friends.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY reports ten study projects in the research and study activities of its teachers during the past year under the university grants-in-aid made possible through a five-year grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Dillard is one of twelve Negro and thirty white colleges participating in this program.

The university has set in operation a three-point program for the welfare of faculty members. Through an arrangement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Dillard is providing the first $1,000 of life insurance coverage for each faculty member without cost. Instructors desiring more than this amount of protection may effect increases in the amount of coverage individually on the basis of their personal income levels.

Appointment of Rev. Darius L. Swann to the foreign languages department of the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, Nanking, China, has been announced by the United Board for Christian colleges in China. Rev. Swann, who arrived in China recently, is the first Negro to become a faculty member of one of the mission-supported Christian colleges in China. Rev. Swann was born in Amelia, Va., and is a graduate of Johnson C. Smith university, Charlotte, N. C.

GREEN MOUNTAIN JUNIOR COLLEGE (Poultney, Vt.) reports record attendance and participation during the past summer in operations of the "Vermont Plan" for promoting better interracial relations. Founded by A. Ritchie Low, the movement is now effective in all New England states except Rhode Island. The "Vermont Plan" works through children on the assumption that "Children have no inherent racial antipathies."

Dr. Lyman Bryson, professor of education, TEACHERS COLLEGE, is the editor of a new volume, *The Communication of Ideas* (Harpers), analyzing the problems of communication in light of the new social, technical, and psychological knowledge. Composed of sixteen essays, the volume is based principally on lectures given in the winter of 1946-47 at the Institute for Religious and Social Studies.

Approximately 450 freshmen and new students plus upper-classmen registered at the sixty-sixth opening of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, September 17-18. This is the largest enrollment in the history of the college. The college also announces thirteen staff and faculty changes. First Lt. Horace E. Thompson and First Lt. Virgil J. Young have joined the ROTC staff at the college.

Marvin Fields, instructor in agriculture; and Charlotte Thomas, instructor in fine arts, have been granted leaves of absence for further study in their respective fields. Fall convocation of the sixty-sixth-academic year, on September 24, was addressed by Dr. Leslie P. Hill, president of Cheyney State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE opened its fifty-seventh year September 13 with an overflow enrollment. For the twelfth consecutive year the faculty will study the educational program of the college, while at the same time concerning itself with articulation of the college program with those of the state high schools.

Dr. Herman G. Canaday, professor of psychology, has been elected a member of the American Psychological Association. New head of the department of agriculture is Dr. Cornelius Lewis, formerly head of the department of agronomy at Fort Valley. Other additions to this department are W. T. Johnson, agricultural education; William Richie, poultry husbandry; and B. F. Garrette, animal husbandry.

MARY L. TOOMES
B.S., Ohio Wesleyan

Lt.-Col. Charlie Wesner has been appointed professor of military science and tactics to replace Lt.-Col. Leon Lavoie, who has been transferred to Fort Knox, Ky.

In scholarship ranking of the college Greek-letter fraternities, Dean Ferrell has announced Alpha Kappa sorority

(*Continued on page 348*)

Editorials

SALUTE TO UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

FOR admitting a Negro girl student to the freshman class in its medical school—without segregation—and for doing away with the separation of its one Negro student from his fellows in the classrooms of the law school, the University of Arkansas rates a salute. We commented previously upon the announced intention of the university with respect to the medical student. Once she entered, the law school abolished separation policy.

No skies have fallen in Arkansas. No riots have occurred. Thus far, no interracial marriages have been attempted. Instead, the students at the university, the many whites and the two Negroes, are going about their usual business, just as black and white students have done these many years at the University of Illinois, Ohio State, Kansas, Iowa and Michigan, to mention only a few.

It should be noted, too, that Arkansas officials admitted Negro graduate and professional students without any fanfare and without having a lawsuit brought against the state institution. Thus the state stands as an example to its neighbor, Oklahoma, where state officials have dodged high court opinions for almost a year and have reluctantly admitted one Negro graduate student on a strictly segregated basis. It stands also as an example to North Carolina which, throughout the past twenty years, has been resting on its reputation as the "most advanced southern state" in education for Negroes.

OUR WORLD SERIES PLAYERS

A GREAT many Americans, white as well as colored, southerners as well as northerners, were proud of the World's Series play of Larry Doby and Satchel Paige of the World Champion Cleveland Indians. Doby is coming along rapidly as a "long ball hitter," and got the first home run hit in the series against Boston, a run which proved to be the margin of victory that day. Paige, the legendary character of baseball, has never been known for his modesty, since he has proclaimed to one and all that he is the best pitcher in the game. That he undoubtedly was at one time, and his performance last summer in winning six and losing one shows that he is still a good pitcher. As a relief moundsman he "put out the fire" in the Sunday game by getting the final two outs after all other Cleveland pitchers had failed at the job.

We join others in paying deserved tribute to them, but we are unable to join some of the weekly papers in their extravagant headlines, a few of which indicated that Doby and Paige would win the series for Cleveland by themselves. Said one paper in an 8-column banner: "I'LL BEAT BRAVES"—Satch. One would gather that Lou Boudreau, Bearden, Keltner, Hegan, Feller and Gordon were not needed to beat Boston. This type of reporting is not only ridiculous in the eyes of white fans and sportswriters, but it assumes that Negro baseball fans, who have followed the races throughout the summer, do not know the game, and are rooting only for Negro players.

The campaign to get Negro players in the big leagues was based upon fair play, upon giving men a chance to make good on their merit. If Negro players are to stay in the big leagues and win a following among the fans, Negroes themselves and their newspapers will have to be fair. Our men are working themselves in, are better than many whites, not so good as some others. It does no good to herald them as super-players.

OLD (AND UNTRUE) STUFF

GOVERNOR Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, candidate for President on the Dixiecrat party ticket, came to New York several weeks before the election and repeated a very old and very specious "argument" of the professional race-baiting southerner.

Thurmond told the New York Press club at a luncheon that if the South needs a federal law for murder by lynchers, "you (the North) need a federal law for murder by gangsters." This is an old lie that has been kicked around by southerners for many years.

There is nothing to their contention because in the North murderers, whether gangsters or housewives, are arrested, tried, and if convicted are imprisoned or executed. *The South cannot point to the conviction of any lyncher, and to only an infinitesimal number of arrests for lynching.* Thurmond and his kind of apologists cannot conceal the section's barbarism by pointing to murderers elsewhere.

"YOUR NEIGHBORS"

FOR several weeks The Saturday Evening Post has been running a series of articles under the title, "Your Neighbors." In it The Post has told the stories of American families of Spanish, Norwegian, Chinese, and African descent. One or two others are scheduled.

The story on the Negro family of Cap Haynes, 37, of Liberty Hill, Milam county, Tex., is disappointing when contrasted with other families treated. By this statement we cast no reflection upon the Haynes family which is honest, hard-working, and God-fearing, and which owns its own 34-acre farm, described by the writer, George Sessions Perry, as "not a very good farm."

It is because The Post did not select as its Negro family a group comparable to the others in the series that considerable criticism has arisen. The Gonzales family in San Antonio was a good middle class group. The Wong family in San Francisco was certainly middle class. The Norwegian family in Wisconsin owned a prosperous farm. But the Hayneses live two miles down a muddy, narrow track from a gravel road; they have no electric lights; they haul water by mule team from the well; they have no refrigerator (and seldom have any ice); they farm with mules; and last year, the best they ever had, they made $1,000 net.

The article dwells upon the fact that the Hayneses do not complain, that they are honest, kindly, don't owe any debts, pay cash for purchases, have self-respect, live in an all-Negro community, and have a way of life "foreign to that of the industrialized Negro workers living in the slums of the great Northern and Eastern cities."

Something smells about this article. There is an emphasis here, not upon a general American way of life, but upon a pattern deemed to be desirable for *Negro* Americans: segregation, farm rather than city living, patience, faith in gradual attainment of the American dream rather than agitation for speedier relief from life's obvious inequalities.

The Saturday Evening Post could have done much better. It need not have shown the non-typical upper-class Negro of lavish home and fine automobile! but there are hundreds of Negro farm owners throughout the South who are modern, prosperous operators, comparable to the Norwegian in Wisconsin. Why didn't The Saturday Evening Post want its millions of readers to become acquainted with them?

Wiltwyck — A Home Away From Home

By Anne Stern

. . . George, aged 12, was admitted to the Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc. in March, having been referred to that institution by the Manhattan Children's Court, following a stealing episode in which he and a young relative were involved. George, had, in addition, maintained a high record of truantry, kept late hours and was beyond disciplinary control by the relative with whom he lived . . .

When a children's court judge decides that a child should be removed from his home, the probation officer is charged with the responsibility of finding a suitable place for that child to go. Wiltwyck is the only institution of its kind serving the Negro group

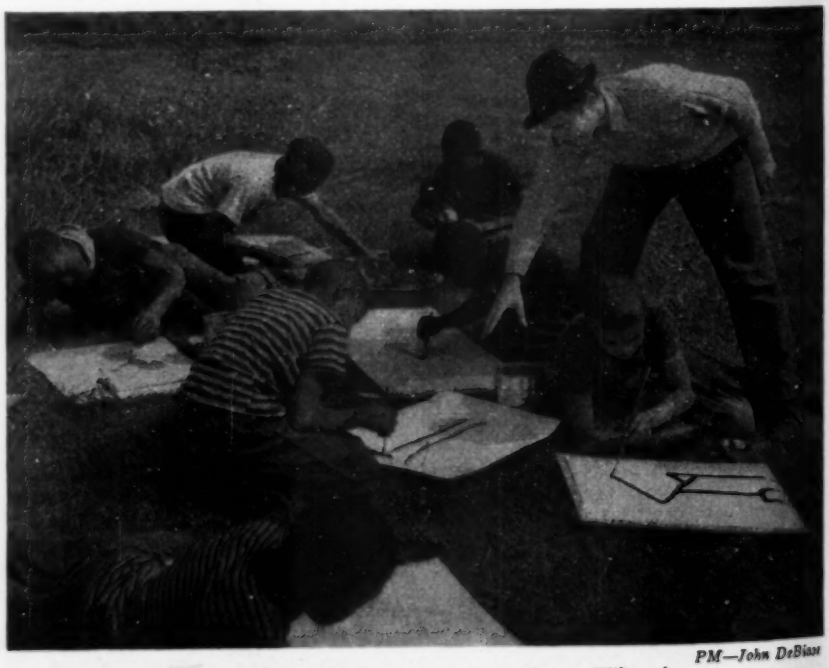
THESE are some of the external factors which forced the court to designate George as a "delinquent." But a most cursory glance at George's personal background furnishes possible causes for some of his behavior, disorders and conduct problems.

George was deprived of the security of normal family relationships and had to contend with social disgrace and physical handicaps. He was born out of wedlock. His father, an unstable personality, had served a prison sentence for stealing. Shortly after George's birth, his mother turned him over to a great-aunt who raised him in her home. He had suffered a physical disability as a result of an injury dealt by a relative.

Both the causes and the manifestations of George's aggressive and antisocial behavior had been present for many years before the child's record became so serious that he was brought before the court. And facts not too unlike those found in George's background are discernible among hundreds of families whose offspring have been conduct problems at home, in the school, or in the community.

For the child under twelve, neglected, dependent or delinquent, no provisions have been made for direct care outside the home by either New York state or the city. So far, private agencies (and there are far too few of these) have accepted the responsibility for providing care and treatment for these youngsters so desperately in need of personal attention and scientific care. But private agencies are often loath to admit those who need this care most (the highly maladjusted or seriously damaged delinquent) fearing the disruptive effect they will have on established routine and the institution's other charges. Other agencies may bar admittance to a disturbed youngster because his learning is retarded; still others, on the basis of his faith or race.

There is almost no existing agency, either public or private, dedicated to perform the specialized services which are included in the treatment of children who have presented serious be-



PM—John DeBiase

LINES AND FIGURES—*an open-air art class at Wiltwyck.*

havior problems. As a result the courts have often been forced to return a child to his home, the very same environment which precipitated the delinquent's anti-social behavior. Or the probation officer attached to the court, after seeking intensively for an institution, has reluctantly had to place a child in an agency merely because this agency would *take* him and not because this agency had the facilities to deal with the particular problems facing the child.

According to a survey made by the Welfare Council in 1937, statistics showed that delinquency within certain age groups, among Negro boys, had shown an alarming advance. There was, up to that year, *no* institution to which Protestant Negro boys between 8 and 12 who had been adjudicated delinquent by the Children's Court or the City's Welfare Department could be sent.

Meeting the Need

The latter part of the year, in answer to this need, the Wiltwyck School for Boys was opened under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Utilizing its property, the old Payne Bingham estate at Esopus, New York, the Society tried to provide the assistance and educative services so totally lacking until that time. In the year 1942, when statistics on broken homes were particularly high due to the War and the fact that families had cause to neglect their children for duty in the armed services or war work, the Mission Society announced that it was financially unable to maintain the school any longer.

This statement was met with real dismay on the part of individuals and communities who knew of the work which Wiltwyck was doing. But it was met with deep concern on the part of a group of private individuals, including members of the Protestant clergy, several judges of the Children's Court, social workers, psychiatrists and other persons who were sincerely interested in the problems facing Negro children in this city. Feeling that the services that Wiltwyck could perform were too important to the Negro community to be lost, they were determined that the doors of the institution should remain open. For they were concerned, not only with the actual care of the children that Wiltwyck was then serving, but also with the creating of a pattern of rehabilitative treatment for schools and institutions throughout the country. As a result, the school became incorporated and a board of directors drawn from this interested group was created.

Today the Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc., is pioneering (there are but a handful of institutions with similar goals) in its progressive non-punitive program as a non-sectarian interracial school directed by an interracial board and staff. To this institution come some of New York City's most deprived and neglected children, both Negro and white; children who have been rejected by other institutions as "hopeless" and "a menace to the community."

Since its earliest operation, the waiting list for applicants to Wiltwyck has far exceeded the eighty boys which it is able to care for at one time. Because there is no other institution which offers similar rehabilitative treatment to Negro Protestant children they are in the majority. Selection of the boys, however, is on the basis of greatest need, as well as on careful consideration of the positive effect of the school's program on a particular child.

Program and Services

The program of Wiltwyck is a four-point operation. The school is staffed to administer assistance in the fields of education, recreation, medicine, and mental hygiene.

After a youngster has been referred to the school, but before his departure from home, a professionally trained case worker (who will play a large part in the child's total rehabilitation) visits him and his parents to explain what the school will hope to do for him and to make understandable to child and parents or guardian alike the purpose of his placement.

The caseworker then accompanies the boy to the school and has regular visits with him to ease his orientation at the school and to discuss his problems with him and follows his progress through reports and discussions with other staff members.

But this is only half the picture. The Wiltwyck home service is an equally important phase of the school's program. The worker also deals with the home situation in an effort to modify home conditions and attitudes and to clarify to the parents the child's difficulties and emotional needs. In a few

"GOD BLESS US, EVERYONE OF US," *reads Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the boys of Wiltwyck at their fourth annual Christmas party given at the school by the former First Lady. Mrs. Roosevelt is a director of Wiltwyck.*

instances, parents have so rejected the child that they are indifferent to his progress. The job of the worker here is to stimulate interest and understanding so that the child may continue to make progress after his discharge from the school. In a very few cases, the child may, on the termination of his period at the school, be placed in a foster home or be recommended for further treatment. But if he is returned to the home environment both child and parents continue to meet with the caseworker until help is no longer necessary.

The academic program at Wiltwyck is supervised by the Board of Education but has been geared, as far as possible, to the capacities of Wiltwyck's pupils. Since the public school experience of most of these boys has been marked by failure and inadequacy, they are almost universally retarded, even in the most elementary phases of learning. Though they may have potential ability, fear, insecurity, misconduct in school and truancy have made their previous academic experiences unproductive.

Besides the conventional school program at Wiltwyck, which is under the Board of Education, some supplementary remedial programs have been organized, particularly in reading. For in spite of the fact that the average age of the boys is 10 to 11, many, even at that age, are unable to read with facility; some are not able to read at all. To reduce the differences between these boys and their public school classmates and to help advance the sense of achievement which reading and writing seems to give them, a specially trained remedial teacher has been added to the staff. Funds permitting, the scope of the academic program will some day be enlarged to include other remedial work and activities and to tie up even more closely the educative program with the rehabilitative program.

IN THE GLOAMING —*A counselor strolls with two of the boys, giving fatherly advice.*

WILTWYCK BOYS *out for a stroll. In background are beautiful ivy-covered buildings of the school.*

Mental Hygiene Service

Of major importance in the treatment and progress of the boys at the school are the medical and mental hygiene services. Besides the services of the caseworker, every boy is interviewed by the staff psychiatrist on admission to Wiltwyck. Each is given a battery of psychological tests and a complete physical examination. Both doctor and psychiatrist make regular visits and are on special emergency call. An up-to-date infirmary under the maintenance of a registered nurse is open at all times. Medical treatment has frequently been as important to the progress of a boy as the treatment of his emotional difficulties. Unsuspected or untreated physical ailments have often been the deep-seated basis of retarded work or misconduct.

Wiltwyck is particularly well situated in its physical location for a broad program of recreational activities. About 80 miles from New York City, it is in the Hudson River town of Esopus. Over 300 acres of hills and fields, creeks, and woods are the property of the estate. No fences or gates mark or limit the wanderings of the boys. They live with the staff in a group of two-story fieldstone cottages, once part of a farm. Beside the cottages, there is a gymnasium, school rooms, and a dining-room-kitchen-theatre in the recently opened Eleanor Roosevelt Hall.

Activities are planned in general by the staff counselors, together with the staff recreational director. In addition to indoor and field sports, hiking, nature studies and fishing, there is an arts and crafts program, including pottery, wood-carving and weaving.

In general, the recreational activities are designed to develop interest and ability; confidence and participation. But they must be modified on almost individual levels, to adjust to the problem of the highly aggressive child, the destructive personality, the youngster who prefers solitary activities as well as to the boy who has reached the stage of group participation and team work. Stress is placed on what the activity does for the child rather than the quality of production. That is, emphasis is placed on the child's feelings of recognition and success in production and his ability to participate rather than his skill in his chosen activity.

Future of Wiltwyck

There would be no limit to the scope of Wiltwyck's program for the future if it is able to meet and surmount its current financial crisis. The rise in operating costs has severely limited the school's plans for an expanded program manned by additional staff members. For it has been kept in operation (besides the small per diem from the City) by grants from foundations interested in the Wiltwyck plans for rehabilita-

(Continued on page 347)

Discrimination — Nova Scotian Style

By Ruth Danenhower Wilson

The writer cites facts and incidents in support of her contention that Negroes in Nova Scotia enjoy few of the benefits of Canadian democracy

CANADA, the first part of the British Empire to abolish slavery, the Land of the North Star which many American slaves followed as their only guide to freedom.

The history of the welcome Canada offered to fugitives is a proud record. But today it is pitiful to see how in some parts of the Dominion opportunities have dwindled for Negroes today.

Nova Scotia, the province with the largest Negro population, shows Canadian discrimination at its worse. In 1941 the last census showed there were 8,817 Negroes in Nova Scotia out of a total population of 577,962. The greatest concentration is in the city of Halifax where there are more than three thousand Negroes segregated in slum pockets interspersed with white slums throughout the city.

To examine the housing first, Negroes in Halifax proper were found living in rickety wooden tenements and cold water flats with a tremendous amount of overcrowding. During the war, when the population of Halifax jumped from 60,000 to nearly 120,000, the housing conditions, especially of the troops, both American and Canadian, were so bad that the city requested a survey by the social service department of Harvard University. It has not yet been possible to carry out the plan they drew up.

In the suburbs of Halifax, outside the city proper, there are three segregated Negro communities. The oldest, including North and East Preston, New Road, and Preston, is across the Bay, fifteen miles in the hinterland of forest. It is the site of the grants made to Negroes who came in with the Loyalists in 1776. Here, on small plots cleared by their ancestors, Negroes still live. Nearby at Dartmouth the Maroons from Jamaica were settled, most of whom were later deported to the Sierra Leone colony. A few who had intermarried with the American Negroes remained and it is said that their descendants are known today by their Spanish type of features. In Preston today there is no farming, not even kitchen gardens around the rudely constructed homes. The cabins resemble those of mountaineers in the Adirondacks. Here there are forests but no mountains. Negroes make up ninety-five per cent of the population. They mostly make their living by doing lumbering on a small scale. Until recently, some of them raised pigs but an epidemic has killed them all.

The only sizeable house in the community is owned by a man named Evans who is a member of the city council. He has recently added a hundred acres of timber land to his holdings. The Partridge River school which serves New Roads and all the Prestons is a fairly modern building only three years old but is already badly overcrowded. Only two or three graduates go each year ten miles to high school in Dartmouth. At present work on a new state road attracts many of the boys who complete the secondary school course.

Prosperous Community

Beechville, on a main boulevard in hills on the other side of Halifax, has about 500 Negroes. This is the area alloted to those who came in 1815, known as the Chesapeake Negroes since many of them flocked to his Majesty's warships in the Chesapeake on the promise of freedom and grants in Canada. Beechville is the most prosperous of the Negro settlements near Halifax. The houses are larger and of better construction than those in the Preston neighborhood and have small kitchen gardens around them. Most of their owners commute by bus to positions in Halifax as domestic servants or as makers of barrels for apples and boxes for the salt fish industry. Beechville has its own school and a Baptist church, with the Reverend Mr. Oliver as visiting pastor. Although the Halifax reservoir is very near Beechville, the community has no water system, since it is just over the county line.

The third community, Africville, was said by a social worker, Miss Gwendolyn Shand, head of the community chest, to be the city's worst slum area. It is really a rural slum situated on the edge of the town bordering the Bedford Basin. The roads through this community are so full of big holes and bumps as to endanger a car's springs. Here, on a narrow strip of treeless land, between a stony beach and a myriad of railroad tracks, between three and four hundred people live in shacks that look like freight cars roofed over with tar paper.

The church and school are hardly distinguishable from the rest of the crazy quilt collection of buildings. The land is nothing but cinders and the people seem as dirty as the roads. Of the first four interviewed, who were by no means old, three had only black stumps of teeth or none at all in front. There were no gardens, not even a geranium in a tin can. Some boys were pulling a leaky old boat and putting out fishing lines. Others were drawing water in a collection of cracked pitchers and bottles at the common well. Each person brought his own rope or chain. One woman was walking around in a slip. The only evidence that Africville is now more prosperous than before the war, as is said to be the case, was that the clothes hanging on the lines were not tattered or full of holes. On the stony beach, a toothless middle-aged woman was gathering driftwood in a sack so large it seemed as if she would not be able to lift it. She said happily that her grandson had

had luck at fishing lately so she had enjoyed fresh haddock. Most of these people work only as scavengers.

Since the war, the city of Halifax worked out a plan for removing this group from Africville. Dr. Waddell, a Negro physician, was delegated to explain this at a meeting in Africville. In spite of all he could say, he was hissed and booed and feels he narrowly escaped being thrown out of the meeting. He tried to point out advantages such as more safety for the children, some of whom almost every year have met with fatal accidents wandering on the railroad tracks. But he met no response and concluded these people had been completely debased by their environment. However, according to Mr. John Lloyd, Alderman in Halifax, another plan is now on foot motivated by the railroad company which desires to use the strip of land that is at present Africville. So it may be that these people will be moved whether they like it or not.

Job Discrimination

Next let us look at discrimination in job opportunities. The city of Halifax seems to set the example in Nova Scotia by having no Negroes in city positions, not even as postmen or policemen. Yet the first policewoman in all Canada was Rosa Fortune, an Amazonian Negro in Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, from 1800 to 1814. One Negro recently passed a civil service examination successfully and was assigned to clean the washrooms in the government-owned railroad station. The Reverend Mr. Oliver interviewed the managers of Simpson's and Eaton's, the two largest department stores in Halifax, and was told it would be impossible to offer any jobs higher than those of charwomen. The request was not carried to the Toronto offices of the chains in which these stores belong. When this matter was discussed by the writer with Premier Angus MacDonald, he said he thought Negro women in Halifax would be capable of higher department store positions but made no suggestion in the matter. The pattern in Nova Scotia is always to have Negroes work among their own race.

An honor graduate of the high school wished to enter Dalhousie university as a student of the social sciences. The head of the department told him he would be accepted but that on graduation he could only hope for positions among his own people. Similarly, when the well-known concert singer Miss Portia White some years ago wished to take nurse's training, she was told she could nurse only among her own people. She felt that no career in this line was possible since so few of her own race could afford the services of a trained nurse.

Premier MacDonald spoke with pride of Audrey Dear, the Negro girl who had recently been graduated from high school and awarded a scholarship in the art school for four years. However, she has been informed that this course would fit her for teaching art in the segregated Negro schools and for nothing else. In the Halifax schools where there are a few Negro pupils, there are no Negro teachers, so the small segregated schools in Preston, New Road, Beechville and Africville offer the only jobs for Negroes. Not only in Halifax, but also in the little town of Winsdor, Nova Scotia, fifty miles west where there has been a small colony of Negroes for three generations, there are job opportunities only in unskilled positions. Until recent years, the Negroes there who live in well-kept prosperous looking homes with neat dooryards and gardens just outside town, had many positions in the gypsum mines as teamsters and porters, but now the equipment has been mechanized and white men drive the trucks. As a result, many of the Negro homes are being bought by white people and the Negroes are moving into Halifax or to the States.

As in all of Canada, public transportation is unsegregated, so are such public institutions such as hospitals, old people's homes, and orphanages with the exception of a colored children's home at Preston, founded by a Negro over thirty years ago, and still staffed by Negroes.

Hotels Segregate

In Novia Scotia, there is still segregation in many hotels and restaurants although the two largest hotels and restaurants in Halifax have recently changed their policy. Neither of these is locally owned. One belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the other to the Canadian National Railways. The Nova Scotia Hotel which belongs to the Canadian Pacific at first would not give a room to Miss Portia White when she came back to Halifax recently to give a concert. However, when it was pointed out to the manager that she was really a ward of the government, being a recipient of scholarship from the Province, a room was found for her. There is no law in Nova Scotia as there is in Ontario making it mandatory for public eating places to serve all comers. This state of things was discovered by the writer at a small inn called *The Sword and Anchor*. With Miss Selma Burke, the well-known Negro sculptor who was helping with interviewing, the writer went there for luncheon. The first day they were pleasantly received by the hostess and well served. The second time, Mr. Thrasher, the manager, said there was no table available. Manifestly some were empty but he said they were reserved. The next day a reservation was made by telephone but Mr. Thrasher was standing outside the outer door and said firmly, "You cannot be served. We will not serve a colored person here. We cater only to a certain class of persons." This incident was at once reported to the Wartime Board of Trade and Licenses the head of which immediately telephoned the writer saying the incident was both unfortunate and unnecessary but he could do nothing about it as his was the Dominion Board which merely certified the rulings of the Provincial Board. He referred the matter to the Provincial Board which in turn referred it to Mr. T. J. Curtney, director of the Nova Scotia Bureau of Information, who replied:

> My understanding is that there are no statutes of the Province of Nova Scotia touching on this point or defining the obligations of hotel keepers. Under these circumstances there is nothing this Department can do in connection with the complaint you have made.

In contrast to Nova Scotia the province of Ontario, where in 1941 there were 7,495 Negroes in a total population of 3,787,655, does have a law against discrimination in licensed restaurants and hotels. Job opportunities are better there, too, both in civil service and private industries, especially in southwestern Ontario where many fugitives settled near Windsor and Chatham.

There seems very little interest on the part of influential white people in Halifax toward improving opportunities for Negroes. There are no white members on a committee recently formed for the advancement of colored people. Of many white people interviewed, Miss Shand, the social worker, was the only one who deplored conditions in Africville. Others merely shrugged it off and asked if it were any worse than Negro slums in the U. S. A. The attitude of white people in Nova Scotia is thus characterized by a Negro Baptist minister, Reverend Adam Green:

> Our black brethren wish our white brethren wouldn't stand so far off from them, they wish them to come nearer, to enter into their social life more intimately, to know more about them than mere cursory superficial knowledge they glean of them on the streets, or in their back yards, as they peddle their little odds and ends from house to house.

The writer had the opportunity to meet a considerable number of influential white people, some of them members of titled families. Whenever the subject of job opportunities for Ne-

(Continued on page 347)

Working Together

By Browne Sampsell

THIS is the factual story of sixty-six Negro families who have secured for themselves, through cooperative effort, medical and dental care, convenient marketing facilities, and wholesome indoor and outdoor recreation. These smart people in Lackey, Virginia, a small community that has grown up around the entrance to the Yorktown Navy Mine Depot. During World War II Lackey was a busy place; it was the site for a good USO center for the Negro service men in that area.

After V-J Day word got around that the USO building would probably be available for peacetime community use. That started the colored population (about 70 families living within a one mile radius) to thinking. Financially they would be able to buy the building since most of them had regular employment at the Navy Mine Depot; their problem would be organization. Then they discovered that among them were persons acquainted with the Rochdale principles of cooperation. They decided to organize; to become incorporated; to purchase the USO building for a new peacetime use.

Each member was asked to take at least one share of common stock, at $25. After purchasing his first share of common stock, a member could buy more shares of common stock, or he could get preferred stock at $100 a share. The first share of common stock purchased was considered a membership fee; the preferred stock, an investment. However, each member regardless of the number of shares he owns would have but one vote, in accordance with Rochdale principles.

Beginnings

With these sixty-six members the York County Cooperative Welfare League came into being. In April, 1947, they paid $6,000 cash for the USO building. A little later they borrowed $5,000 to adapt the building to community needs. Today the building that

The Lackey community pooled its resources for better living

once was an USO wartime center is a well-kept structure with a stone terrace and a blue-yellow swinging sign bearing the name, "York County Cooperative Welfare League."

There are three front entrances to the building. The one nearest the sign opens into a hallway, from which doors lead to the offices, a large auditorium, and a snack bar. In one of the offices the League has its headquarters; in the others are a doctor and dentist who come from Williamsburg to serve the people of Lackey several days out of the week. Their services are not free and the people gladly pay because it is such a boon to have a doctor and dentist at home instead of ten miles away. Garden clubs, church groups, the school, organizations, and individuals rent the auditorium for their programs. Because there are no movie houses in Lackey, the cooperative has movies two nights a week in the auditorium; the proceeds of which are divided between the operator, who furnishes the picture and the projector, and the League. Since the Lackey school, two miles away, has no gymnasium, school basketball games are played in the auditorium, thus providing revenue for the cooperative as well as entertainment for the community.

League Activities

That the young people might have outdoor recreation, the League rented in the summer of '47 two acres adjoining the League building. Since the Cooperative cannot buy this land they have put in no permanent equipment, but have made provision to play volley ball, croquet, horse shoes, and similar games which require only portable equipment. This past summer (1948) the community chest approved a grant for playground supervision. It was a special grant since the budget had been made up before the request was made for the playground item. Next year it is hoped that the regular budget of the chest will include a playground appropriation. Included in League activities are Girl and Boy Scout troops sponsored by the Cooperative through special committees as well as occasional dances for young adults.

The middle door of the building leads to the snack bar, with its soda fountain and its own manager. The bar is a gathering place for the community, where people drink cokes and sodas and eat ice cream. The third entrance to the League building leads to the cooperative store. While the store, with its stock and equipment, represents a considerable outlay of money, its steadily mounting earnings are proving profitable to the League. But best of all, the Cooperative store enables members of the community to buy good fresh meats and vegetables and other groceries at home. No longer the burdensome trip to far away city markets.

In a summary of the results of the "York County Cooperative Welfare League, an University of Virginia extension bulletin, titled, "Cooperation for Community Services," points out that the League is too young to have declared any dividends. But the bulletin adds that the League is earning money, and it will not be long before the members will have to decide what portion of their earnings to pay to themselves and what portion to invest in extra services which they themselves will enjoy. Either way they will be the beneficiaries.

POETRY

Two pages of the December number will be devoted to selections from Langston Hughes' forthcoming anthology, *Six Caribbean Poets* (Doubleday).

Poems by Nicolás Guillén i Carruthers and L

Concerning Nicolás Guillén

BY LANGSTON HUGHES

Not only is Nicolás Guillén the most famous Cuban poet, but he is one of the most widely read poets in Spanish today, his books circulating throughout all Latin America. He is the author of seven volumes of poetry, four of them published in Havana, one in Mexico, one in Spain, and his selected poems, El Son Entero, *in a de luxe edition in Buenos Aires.*

Because Guillén writes about the everyday problems of the people, often using the idioms and rhythms of the rumbas *and* sones *in his verses, his poems are recited and sung by thousands of men and women who are far from "literary." Yet Nicolás Guillén is no Cuban Edgar Guest, for many distinguished critics have paid tribute to the literary values of his poetry, its diversity, music, warmth, passion, and power. His style varies from delicate lyrics and ultra-modern unrhymed poetry to singing Afro-Creole dialect verses, but his subject matter is almost always the problems, poverty, and folk-ways of his native Cuba. That this subject matter finds its couterpart in the other islands of the West Indies and in South America, no doubt accounts for the great popularity of Guillén today.*

With Aimé Césaire of Martinique and A. J. Seymour of British Guiana, Nicholás Guillén is one of the most exciting of the many interesting poets of Negro blood now writing in the Caribbean area. This winter Anderson & Ritchie are publishing for the first time in English a collection of his poems under the title, "Cuba Libre." These translations are by Langston Hughes and Ben Carruthers.

BALLAD OF THE WATER-DEMON
(Balada Del Güije)

Evil, away with the evil!
Demon, away with the demon!

The churning waters of the stream
are deep and hide the dead;
shells of dead tortoises
beside a black child's head.
At night the river lifts its arms
to scratch the silent air
with the claws, claws that with
a crocodiles' compare.
Beneath the cry of stars above,
beneath a reddish moon afire,
the river growls among the rocks.
Its hidden claws inquire
about the bridge's slender span
to strangle unwary man.

NICOLAS GUILLEN

Evil, away with evil!
Demon, away with the demon!
Dwarfs with enormous bellies
Trouble the water's dream,
Their legs short and twisted,
Their ears like the devil's seem.
Oh, my little black baby,
they will eat you.
They'll drink your blood,
suck dry your veins,
and close your bright eyes too—
Those eyes that shine like pearls!
Fly, for the monster will kill you!
Fly from his watery swirls!
Baby boy, baby darling
may your neck-charm save you, baby!

Evil, away with the evil!
Demon, away with the demon!

But *Changó* would not have it so.
From the depths a claw stretched out
to seize him. Then the water-demon
dashed his tiny skull about,
plucked his pearly bright eyes out,
tore white teeth from bleeding jaws,
knotted limbs and tied his arms
in his fierce iron claws.

Baby boy, baby darling,
with your sunny thick-lipped smile,
now a stone deep in the river
with your veins all fully bled
and your little heart defiled.

Evil, away with the evil!
Demon, away with the demon!
Baby boy, baby darling,
Just as I said—the demon!

B. C.

GUADELOUPE, W. I.
(Guadalupe, W. I.)

Pointe-à-Pitre

The blacks work
beside the ship. The Arabs sell,
the French play and rest,
and the sun burns.
The sea goes to bed
in port, the air toasts
the palms . . . I shout: Guadeloupe!
There's no reply.
The ship sails, plowing
the impassable waters with a
clamor of foam:
back there, the blacks still work,
the Arabs sell,
the French play, rest,
and the sun burns.

B. C.

PASS ON BY
(Sigue)

Travel on, traveller,
pass on by.
Travel and don't linger,
pass on by.
When you pass front o' her house
don't say you saw me.
Travel on, traveller,
pass on by.
Pass an' don't stop,
pass on by.
Don't look if she calls you.
Pass on by.
Remember, she's evil.
Pass on by.

B. C.

MARK
(Signo)

Your belly knows more than your head,
and as much as your thighs.
That
is the strong black charm
of your nakedness.
Mark of the jungle

in Translations by Ben Langston Hughes

with your red necklaces,
your bracelets of curved gold,
and a dark crocodile
swimming
in the Zambezi of your eyes. B. C.

REVEILLE
(Diana)

Reveille at dawn
blazes like a stickpin of red,
pricking the sleeping dead.
Reveille at dawn.

Everybody up in the barracks
heavy with tired men.
The soldiers fall in
Everybody up in the barracks.

Reveille, how you'll ring out
that day you become a hellion
sounding your call of rebellion.
Reveille, how you'll ring out!

You'll arouse the lowly beds
where beggars await their end.
Friend! you'll cry, *Friend!*
You'll arouse the lowly beds.

You'll roar with the voice of freedom
over rich beds of silk.
Get up! Nothing's left to your ilk!
You'll roar with the voice of freedom.

Proud! Strong! Fear all gone!
Reveille on a trumpet of fire!
Reveille of man's desire!
Reveille of dawn! L. H.

SENSEMAYA
Chant for Killing a Snake

Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!

The snake has eyes of greenish glass,
it comes and twists itself around the stalk,
with its green-glass eyes, around the stalk,
with its green-glass eyes.
The snake walks on no feet,
it hides in the grass
walking on no feet!

Hit it with a cane knife and it dies,
hit it now!
Don't kick it with your foot, it'll bite,
don't kick it with your foot, let it go!

Sensemayá, the snake,
sensemayá.
Sensemayá, with its eyes,
sensemayá.
Sensemayá, with its tongue,
sensemayá.
Sensemayá, with its mouth
sensemayá!

Dead snake can't eat a thing,
dead snake can't hiss or blink,
can't slide or slink,
can't coil to spring!
Dead snake can't lap its drink,
dead snake can't lie a-hiding.
No instinct,
can't kill by biting!

Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Sensemayá, the snake . . .
Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Sensemayá, it's still . . .
Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Sensemayá, the snake . . .
Mayombe-bombe-mayombé!
Sensemayá, it's dead . . .

B. C.

THE GRANDFATHER
(El Abuelo)

This angelic dame with Southern eyes,
who lives by rhythms of her Northern blood,
she never knew that deep within that flood
a black man beats a hoarsened drum and sighs.

Her haughty, carefree facial line, sharp-nosed,
her mouth, so thin and finely etched below,
no crow spoils the geography of snow,
her flesh, which shines and quivers, all unclothed.

O madness! Look inside mysterious veins,
look, there he rows the living steam, sees
float by the lily, lotus, rose of flames.

Behold him there beside the virgin shores,
your black grandfather's dulcet shadow flees.
He put the curl in those blond locks of yours.

B. C.

DON'T FORGET

The 10th Annual Youth Conference of the NAACP.

Begin making preparations now for this conference.

• • •

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

November 10-13, 1948

TWO KIDS
(Dos Niños)

Two kids, twigs of the same tree of misery,
together in a doorway on a sultry night,
two beggar kids covered with pimples
eat from the same plate like starving dogs,
food cast up by the high tide of the tablecloths,
two kids: one black one white.

Their twin heads are alive with lice,
their bare feet are close together,
their mouths are tireless in the joint frenzy of their jaws,
and over the greasy sour food
two hands; one white, one black!

What a strong and sincere union!
They are linked by their bellies and the frowning night,
by melancholy afternoons on brilliant paseos,
and by explosive mornings
when day awakens with alcoholic eyes.
They are united like two good dogs,
one black, one white.
When the time comes to march,
will they march like two good men,
one black, one white?

Two kids, twigs of the same tree of misery,
are in a doorway on a sultry night.

B. C.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES *in attendance at the Ohio State Conference held in Dayton, Ohio, September 24-26.*

Map Plans To Free Ingrams: Continuing the effort to secure the release of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her two teen-age sons from imprisonment in Georgia, fourteen lawyers met in Washington for a two-day conference in September to explore possible state and federal actions to test the validity of a conviction based upon a miscarriage of justice.

The conference, which was called by Thurgood Marshall, decided that further legal research was required before any action could be taken. Procedures for continuing the fight for the Ingrams' freedom were agreed upon.

Mrs. Ingram and her two sons are now under sentence of life imprisonment following their conviction by an all-white jury for the self-defense slaying of John E. Stratford, white, who lived on a neighboring farm. The original sentence of death was vacated by the judge after the NAACP, through Attorney Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, filed a motion for a new trial. The motion was denied as was the subsequent appeal to the supreme court of Georgia.

Attending the conference, in addition to Mr. Marshall, were W. Robert Ming, Chicago; Loren Miller, Los Angeles; Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond, Va.; Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands; William McClain and Theodore M. Berry of Cincinnati; James N. Nabrit, George Johnson, Frank D. Reeves and Herbert Reid of Washington; and the following NAACP members: Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, Franklin H. Williams and Jesse O. Dedmon.

The conference, which was held September 14-15 at Howard university, further discussed ways and means of implementing the Supreme Court restrictive covenant decision with particular reference to discrimination and segregation in housing developed with the assistance of public funds.

Colonel Walden, who is representing the NAACP in this case, was unable to attend the conference since he was one of the hosts to the National Bar Convention which met in Atlanta, Georgia. Many of the attorneys present at the conference were planning to go to Atlanta and it was announced that a further conference would be held there with Colonel Walden.

New Trial Sought For Taylor: Charging that Samuel Taylor, imprisoned Alabama youth, has been prevented by lower court decisions from following normal channels in efforts to secure a new trial, NAACP lawyers have filed a petition seeking intervention of the United States Supreme Court in a special proceeding for a review of the lower courts' findings.

The suit, filed on September 14, by Thurgood Marshall and Nesbit Elmore, Montgomery, Alabama, attorney, seeks to establish the right to have a full hearing in a federal court of the validity of convictions secured in violation of the Constitution. Taylor was convicted on the basis of an allegedly coerced confession. His attorneys maintain that conviction on such a confession is violative of his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Taylor, who has been under sentence to death for nearly two years, was convicted by an all-white jury in Mobile in November, 1946, charged with the rape of a 14-year-old white girl. A confession, which he later repudiated, claiming that it was extorted by police beatings, was used to convict him.

Three times he was within the shadow of the gallows while NAACP lawyers battled through all levels of state and federal courts in an effort to secure a new trial. Court after court denied the appeals or refused to grant the necessary certificates. Meanwhile last minute stays of execution were obtained.

In this latest move to secure justice for Taylor, the lawyers ask the United States Supreme Court "to once more reaffirm the fundamental role of the writ of habeas corpus in the scheme of human liberty by establishing that a federal district court may not refuse to make an independent investigation into the merits of a petition with the excuse that a state court has found the claim of right so insubstantial as not to require a hearing."

Jury Indicts Police: Accused of beating and blinding a Negro truck driver while imprisoned in a jail cell, a white

policeman has been indicted by a federal grand jury sitting at Springfield, Ill. The indictment followed protest by the NAACP demanding an investigation by the U. S. Department of Justice.

James Simpson, the victim, told the grand jury that he had been blinded in one eye and severly beaten by Patrolman James Swift in the Rock Island, Ill., prison on the night of November 23, 1947. He had been arrested by Rock Island police when he became involved in an accident while driving along the highway between Rock Island and Moline, Swift is reported to have beaten the truck driver in the mistaken belief that he was a man who had recently had a run-in with another Rock Island policeman.

The Tri-States branch of the NAACP reported the assault to the national office which, through Franklin H. Williams, assistant counsel, referred it to the Department of Justice, insisting upon investigation and prosecution.

TOURS POST OFFICE—*Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, toured the main post office in Los Angeles with Michael D. Fanning, local postmaster, during his recent visit to the coast. Pictured from left to right are John T. Hall, postal clerk; Postmaster Fanning, Wilkins, and Buell Thomas, postal supervisor of the local post office. Postmaster Fanning has been responsible for elevating many Negroes to supervisory positions. He is a member of the NAACP as well as a subscriber to* The Crisis. *While in conference with Mr. Wilkins, he renewed both his membership and subscription. Over Mr. Wilkins' left shoulder may be seen the trophy presented to Postmaster Fanning by eight Los Angeles organizations in recognition of his fair treatment.*

EDUCATION

Court Decisions Spur Education Drive: The drive for the elimination of segregation in education and equality in teachers' salaries was accelerated by three court decisions handed down in September by federal and state courts.

In Oklahoma City a special three-man federal court invalidated on September 29 the state laws prohibiting co-education of the races insofar as it prevented admission of a Negro student to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma.

In Atlanta a federal judge ruled on September 28 that the Atlanta school board could not maintain a discriminatory salary scale based on race.

And in Austin, the supreme court of Texas on September 29 refused to grant a writ of error which would have brought before the highest court of the state the now famous Sweatt case challenging the segregation laws of that state.

"These cases illustrate the irregular course of our drive against jim crow in education," Thurgood Marshall said. "In the Atlanta decision we won a victory which establishes the right of Negro teachers to salaries equal to those paid white instructors. In Oklahoma, although the court failed to order the university to admit our client, we succeeded in winning a declaratory judgment which, we believe, will enable us to hurdle the barrier of constitutionality heretofore raised against us. In the Texas case the court rejected our attempt to test the segregation laws in the highest court of the state. We will, of course, appeal this decision."

Oklahoma Jim Crow Absurd: The plan to admit a Negro student to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma on a jim-crow basis has been branded as "absurd and fumbling" by Thurgood Marshall, who headed the legal staff which attacked the state's segregation laws. Mr. Marshall further indicated that the case would not be abandoned.

G. W. McLaurin, retired teacher, was admitted to the university's graduate school as the first Negro student following a decision handed down recently by a special three-judge federal court declaring that the state's segregation laws were unconstitutional insofar as they prevented the enrollment of Negro students in the university for courses not otherwise available in state-supported institutions.

Seeks Equality In Virginia Schools: The Association is waging a vigorous fight in Virginia to compel school authorities in Gloucester and King George counties of that state to comply with a federal court order to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes. These two counties were among the first in Virginia in which the Association's state-wide program to end discrimination in the elementary and high schools has resulted in a court victory.

After investigating the changes in the Negro high schools which were made as a result of these court decisions, NAACP lawyers charged that the improvements were "wholly inadequate." As a result of the continued inferiority of the Negro schools, the Negro students, on the advice of their lawyers, attempted to secure equal educational facilities by registering at the white high schools in the two counties. They were denied admission. Attorneys are now considering further steps to obtain equal facilities.

The program to end discrimination in the Virginia schools is a joint project of the national office and the Virginia state conference of branches, which have retained Attorney Spottswood W. Robinson III and Martin A. Martin of Richmond to represent them. More than forty-five counties in the state have been investigated and programs of action are planned which, it is believed, will result in improved educational facilities in Virginia.

"Prep" School Renounces Color Ban: Admitting two Negro youths, the Salesian school, a Catholic preparatory institution in Goshen, New York, has abandoned its former lily-white policy. The change followed a protest lodged by Franklin H. Williams, assistant NAACP special counsel, who protested

against the exclusion of a colored applicant when his race was discovered.

Mr. Williams was assured by Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York that the school maintained no color barrier and that the rejection of the Negro youth was a misunderstanding on the part of the director of the institution and was in violation of the Cardinal's announced policy for the New York diocese. The director has since been removed.

Breaks Color Ban: Assurance that colored students will be admitted to science courses offered at the Wilson Teachers college, in the District of Columbia, by the United States Department of Agriculture, has been given the NAACP following complaints of discriminatory exclusion.

Three students who sought to enroll in science courses given at the Wilson Teachers college, which is under the direction of the District school board and provides training for whites only, were told that they could not be enrolled "because of a requirement by the District school officials." In directing this problem to the attention of Secretary Charles F. Brannan of the Department of Agriculture, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, said:

"We feel certain that the Department of Agriculture, under your administration, does not wish to be a party to an unfair action of this kind."

In response, Mr. Brannan gave assurances that the department's school "makes no distinction among its potential students aside from the usual ones of appropriate educational backgrounds. . . . Each year there are many Negroes among its student body. A Negro is also a member of its faculty. . . . I am pleased to inform you that the District school officials have informed us that we may enroll Negro students in our classes at Wilson Teachers college."

SEGREGATION

Seek To Ban Jim Crow Housing: Renewing its attack against residential segregation, the NAACP joined with the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union in filing a brief asking the Appellate Division to reverse a lower court decision which affirmed the right of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to exclude Negroes from its semi-public Stuyvesant Town housing project in lower Manhattan.

The appeal, filed on September 20, involves two cases: one on behalf of three rejected Negro applicants, and the other by Shad Polier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, suing as a taxpayer.

MEMBERSHIP — *The Wallace grocery, Anniston, Ala., takes out a $5.00 NAACP membership during the recent membership drive of the local branch.*

The Metropolitan Company admits that it has refused to accept Negroes in Stuyvesant Town. The plaintiffs argue that this discrimination is unconstitutional because the project was built with the aid and cooperation of New York. The Constitution forbids racial discrimination by the state government and its branches; the plaintiffs urged in their brief that this restraint applies also "when the state acts through a private corporation in performing its public functions."

Money from both Negro and white tax-payers is benefiting the life insurance company, since tax exemption was granted for twenty-five years on the improved value of the land. The total saved by this exemption will come to more than fifty million dollars over the full period.

Biased Passport Form Banned: After protest by Leslie Perry, Washington bureau, the U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has abolished the practice of reserving the passport designation "American" for white citizens alone while requiring Negro Americans to designate themselves as "black."

The Bureau had sent out the following instructions for forms required of all Americans seeking foreign travel:

"Native-born citizens of the United States of all Caucasian or white races, departing for permanent residence in a foreign country, should be recorded by race as 'American.' Other native-born citizens of the United States; viz, African (black), Chinese, Japanese . . . should be classed under their respective designations."

NAACP MISCELLANEOUS

White To Take Leave: Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, was granted a year's leave of absence by the board of directors in September. Leave was granted on recommendation of Dr. Louis T. Wright, Mr. White's physician, who said that the NAACP official's health required an extended rest. Mr. White plans spending at least a month in the national office prior to going on leave. In his absence, the assistant secretary, Roy Wilkins, will, as usual, serve as acting secretary.

Board Votes To Increase Dues: Confirming the action taken by the annual conference, the board of directors of the NAACP voted to raise the minimum membership dues to $2.00 annually. The vote, taken at the regular board meeting on September 13, marked the first increase in the basic membership fee of $1.00 since the founding of the organization in 1909.

Youth Conference To Honor Olympic Champion: Miss Alice Coachman of Albany, Ga., winner of the women's high jump competition in the 1948 Olympic games, will be the recipient of a special youth award at the tenth annual youth conference of the NAACP to be held in St. Louis, Mo., November 10-13. Miss Coachman, a student at Albany State college, was the only woman on the American track team to win an Olympic championship.

In further recognition of the contribution of youth to better human relations, the Ike Smalls trophy will be presented to the youth council which has the most outstanding record for the past year.

In the course of the four-day conference program, which stresses active participation by young people in the present-day struggle for peace and democracy, more than 250 representatives of youth councils and college chapters will discuss problems affecting the Negro in America and techniques for solving these problems.

What the Branches Are Doing

GEORGIA: When Isaiah Nixon, 28, tried to vote in Montgomery county, Ga., in September he was told not to vote. But Nixon was not intimidated—he voted anyway. That night three white men came to his home and one of them, J. A. Johnson, killed him. Nixon was the father of six children. In answer to a telegram from Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, asking that the murderer be punished, Governor M. E. Thompson wrote, in a letter dated September 14, as follows:

"It is my understanding that the matter referred to in your telegram is being pushed vigorously by the prosecuting authorities in the judicial district where the alleged murder occurred. Meanwhile, you may be assured of my willingness to do everything I can as long as I am Chief Executive to see that those violating the law of this State are brought to justice."

ILLINOIS: President Herbert L. Wright, of the MAYWOOD branch, reports the following activities in his branch:

"On July 12 at our first executive meeting following the [annual] conference it was decided to hold a public meeting to present the story of the conference and to translate its meaning for Maywood. This was done on July 18 with the three delegates each giving a different phase. . . . The following specific plans are under way: A civil rights forum and banquet to be held in October; a survey of discriminatory practices in places of business and public accommodation with the use of two teams, one white and the other Negro; a political action committee has been set up; and more emphasis is to be put on publicity and public relations. The church committee is sending speakers to appear in churches in nearby communities. . . .

"Other branch activities since the conference include handling of the case of Corrie Sanford wanted for extradition to Mississippi on an alleged larceny charge, but in reality this is a peonage case. . . . With the failure to pass lowcost housing appropriations, our Maywood housing plans of the past two years in which our branch took a leading part have been set aside. . . ."

MARYLAND: The BALTIMORE branch is now in its third year of picketing the Ford theatre in protest against its segregation policy. Current plays at the Ford have been contracted for by the Theatre Guild of the Amer-

NAACP

Christmas Card

A MOST UNUSUAL YULETIDE GREETING

It Spreads the Spirit of Good Will and Helps Your NAACP

Upon your order we will send this card, with your name inscribed, to any person to whom you wish to present an NAACP membership.

Memberships are: $2-$3.50-$5-$10-$25-$50-$100-$500

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MISSOURI STATE CONFERENCE—*Delegates and visitors in attendance at the Missouri conference held in the Union Memorial Methodist church, St. Louis, Mo., October 2-3.*

ican Theatrical Association of New York City. In response to a letter from Milton P. Brown, executive secretary of the branch, requesting help from the Guild in fighting the Ford's jim-crow policy, Warren Caro, executive secretary, replied that the Guild was opposed to segregation and every form of intolerance, but that since Guild membership was under contract to the Ford they were obliged to live up to its terms.

Actors Equity, which has banned shows at the National in Washington, D. C., because of its jim-crow policies, replied when approached:

"Your letter of July 26, which we acknowledged on August 4, has been referred to the Council Committee Re 'Jim Crow.'" Since no immediate action has been forthcoming from these two organizations, Equity and the Guild, the Ford management has shown no willingness to change its present jim-crow policy. This has left the Baltimore branch only one alternative. To resume its picketing.

MASSACHUSETTS: A very receptive audience attended the presentation ceremonies of the BOSTON youth council when the 1948-scholarship award was presented to Lola May Gordon, of Boston. A graduate of Girl's Latin, Miss Gordon is now a sophomore at Boston university, majoring in government.

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney, of the Massachusetts FEPC, in presenting the award commended the council for its healthy view of helping themselves by helping other young people.

NEW JERSEY: The CAMDEN branch has won its first major battle in its four-year fight to end segregation and discrimination in the Camden school system.

Not until the branch threatened to have all state monies withheld from the city of Camden, did the board of education discontinue its seven segregated elementary schools. Nevertheless, the board of education still refuses to integrate colored and white teachers in the elementary schools, and it still refuses to appoint any Negro teachers in any of the high or junior-high schools. This is a problem which the branch will continue to fight.

It was in 1944 that the welfare committee of the Camden branch, headed by Mrs. Ruth Richardson, began the fight to end segregated schools and to have Negro teachers appointed in the high schools. Conferences were held with school-board officials, the superintendent of schools, and with Mayor George E. Brunner, who appoints board members. At one time, Mayor Brunner promised that a few Negro teachers would be appointed in the high schools upon the opening of school in September of '46. However, that promise was never kept despite all the efforts of Mrs. Richardson and her committee.

On January 1, 1948, the revised state constitution became effective. This organic law specifically provides that no person shall be segregated in the public schools of New Jersey. So at the January meeting of the board of education the branch demanded that all segregated schools be eliminated by the opening of school in September. This the board promised to do and appointed a committee of integration to carry out. At every subsequent board meeting the branch would ask about progress in integration, and would also supply the officials with material relative to successful integration in other cities, but the board of education took no official action until its July meeting. The board meanwhile tried, unsuccessfully, to have the state commissioner of education to approve a plan of gradual integration which would take five years to complete.

On July 26, 1948, the board adopted a resolution which purported to end segregation, but which, in fact, contained a joker. Section-b provided that "If application is made and approved prior to September 15, 1948, any pupil may continue in the school said pupil may have been attending until they have completed the elementary grades housed in that building, subject to housing facilities being available." This section would have made it possible for pupils to complete the elementary grades in the buildings which they had been attending, thus postponing complete integration for as long as six years. The branch entered such vigorous protest against this resolution that the board of education agreed to reconsider it.

A special meeting of the board was called for August 9, and prior to the meeting the branch got in touch with every member of the board of education and urged him to comply with the state constitution. The board met, but took no action. Two nights later, the executive committee of the branch directed its attorney, Robert Burk Johnson, to proceed without delay to secure an order to tie up all state school monies intended for Camden. It was the threat of this petition that made the board carry out its program of integration.

Since its decision to eliminate segregation, the board has closed two of the schools that were colored schools; namely, the Mt. Vernon and Bergen schools. It is significant that both of these schools are located in white neighborhoods, and if they had been permitted to remain open would have had more white than colored pupils. However, the Negro teachers in these closed schools are protected by tenure and cannot be discharged. The branch is now sponsoring the complaints of five Negroes who have applied for teaching positions in the high schools.

Key section of the new resolution adopted by the board of education reads as follows:

"No transfer shall be granted by the coordinator of special services or the board of education on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, or where any such reason is the motivating factor for a transfer."

Commenting editorially, *The Morning Post*, Camden, August 21, 1948, explained:

"This means that all pupils in the Camden public schools from now on must attend the school designated for the district in which they reside, under the recently revised district zoning which was made to eliminate the overlapping of districts that formerly existed.

"The new resolution provides only three cir-

cumstances under which a pupil may attend a school other than the one for his district:

"If a student moves to another district during the school year, he may finish out that year in the school of original enrollment.

"If it can be medically proved that attendance at the regularly assigned school would be injurious to the child.

"If school authorities themselves order a transfer in the best interest of the pupil or the school system.

"Under these rigid restrictions, transfers can be but few and it is evident that they will be granted only after the most careful scrutiny to see that the anti-segregation law is being strictly followed both in letter and spirit."

OHIO: Chairman John Gray of the veterans committee of the OBERLIN branch was requested by the anti-discrimination committee of Local 1104, USA-CIO to write out a statement on racial discrimination. Mr. Gray's statement is a strong condemnation of every type of discrimination, especially that leveled against the Negro.

A survey conducted by the CINCINNATI branch and the West End Civic League in their joint fight to get skilled positions for Negro telephone users reveals that Negro telephone users within the city limits of Cincinnati are paying nearly $50,000 a month in phone bills and that they pour over a half million dollars a year out of their pockets into the coffers of the telephone company.

Based on the 1940 census, the survey shows that 46.4 percent of the 14,000 colored families in metropolitan Cincinnati have telephones. These families are paying $40,000 a month in phone bills. Negro-owned businesses pay another $9,600 a month. Purpose of the survey was to gain a fair estimate of the amount of money Negro telephone users in Cincinnati pay into the company in contrast with the amount they take home from the company in pay checks. Dollar for dollar the colored janitors and maids working for the telephone company take home less pay a year than colored telephone users pay for services in one month.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE *of the Nyack, N. Y., branch which enrolled 250 members in a recent drive, Mrs. Alice Lee, who served as campaign chairman, is seated at left.*

As a part of this drive the branch has coined the slogan, "A Job for a Nickel" and placed cannisters in every section of the city, along with placards, in an effort to collect money for the job fight.

As result of a stirring speech on the telephone-job situation, Lester P. Bailey, branch executive secretary, was accused by Matt Sandlin of being a Communist. Mr. Bailey delivered his speech before the Midway Civic Association in the Morgan school. In his reply to Mr. Sandlin, Mr. Bailey said that he had used "more strongly worded phrases" than Mr. Sandlin had given him credit for.

In a release to the local press, Mr. Bailey continued: "Sandlin is a victim of the mass hysteria that has gripped the people of this nation. He (Sandlin) is looking for a Communist under every leaf and on every street corner. I have evidence on file at the NAACP office to substantiate my charges of the discriminatory practices at the concerns I named. If Mr. Sandlin considers the facts that I repeated as being communistic. then I can only say that he does not know the meaning of democracy."

RHODE ISLAND: Linwood Faisan, for seventeen years treasurer of the NEWPORT branch until his retirement from the post last January, was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given him by the branch in September. Mayor Edmund W. Pardee brought the greet-

Anderson

AWARDING MEMBERSHIP PRIZES-*Kansas City, Mo., branch. Rev. E. A. Freeman, fourth from right, presenting Shellie McClendon with check for a round-trip ticket to Los Angeles, Calif. Prizes were given for those bringing in the most members over 300. Seated at Rev. Freeman's left is Mrs. Paul Brown (white), who was the principal speaker at the ceremonies.*

ings of the city. Others who spoke briefly were Thomas Matthews, James H. Burney and Leroy Williams, past presidents, and Mrs. Alice Williams, Mrs. Ann Rice and Mrs. Aria Carson, past officers. Martin Canavan was toastmaster.

James O. Banks, secretary-treasurer, presented the honor guest with a traveling bag, a gift from the branch.

SOUTH CAROLINA: According to a release from the SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE, if all goes well, Columbia will soon be employing Negro police. The Columbia city council has taken under advisement a proposal submitted by a group of citizens on September 8 calling for the employment of Negro policemen as an expedient to help reduce crime among Negroes, as well as to create greater respect for law and order.

TENNESSEE: The JOHNSON CITY branch reports the organization of a youth council, with the following officers: Ivan Miller, president; Nathenral Wilson, vice-president; Mary E. Travis, secretary; Aquilla Head, assistant secretary; and James Brady, treasurer.

What the Regions Are Doing

SOUTHWEST: The HEARNE independent school district of Hearne, Texas, has been specifically required under the provisions of a declaratory judgment issued on September 1 by Judge Ben Rice of the local federal district court to provide "impartial and substantially equal facilities" for Negro and white students. This is the result of what may be regarded as the first round in the Hearne case, which is part of the fight of Texas Negroes against discrimination and segregation in the high-school educational system of the state.

The declaratory judgment quoting the "equal but separate" segregation statutes of the state as well as the Fourteenth Amendment was issued by Judge Rice without the concurrence of attorneys Thurgood Marshall and W. P. Durham, lawyers for the plaintiff. "Our petition," stated Mr. Marshall, "prayed the court to enjoin the Hearne independent school district from further discriminating against the Negroes of Hearne. We insist upon taking no cognizance of the segregation laws of the state, since we consider them to be unconstitutional, and we made this position plain to the court."

The DALLAS branch has embarked upon a determined program of reorganization, and launched in October a full-scale membership drive under the direction of Mrs. Lulu B. White, of Houston, state director of branches.

SOWERS: Citizens of the SOWERS community, just west of Dallas, who for several days picketed their local elementary school in protest against certain educational inequalities, have now organized themselves into a branch of the NAACP and employed W. J. Durham, Dallas attorney who is state resident counsel for the NAACP, to carry their fight from the picket line into the courts.

Upon the advice of their attorney, the citizens of Sowers have discontinued picketing and put their children back in school. "There is no point," remarked Mr. Durham, "in running afoul of the truancy laws, especially since it does not prejudice any law suit we might file to have them back."

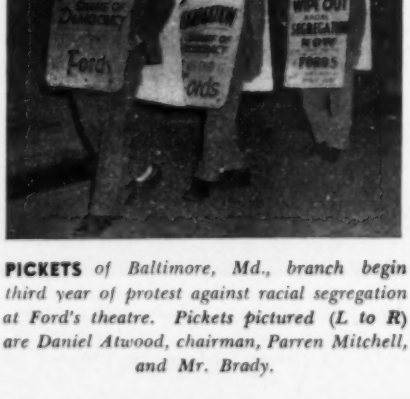
MISCELLANEOUS: Attorney U. Simpson Tate, of Washington, D. C., is being employed as regional special counsel for the Southwest region. Mr. Tate is a graduate of Lincoln university and the Howard university law school. In September the regional secretary, Donald Jones, attended the Texas state conference at Galveston. On September 13 the regional secretary spoke at a meeting of the Fort Worth branch; on September 20, he spoke at a mass meeting of the Kingsville branch.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN MINIMUM MEMBERSHIP FEE

At its meeting on September 13, 1948, the NAACP Board of Directors voted to affirm the recommendation of the 39th Annual Conference that the minimum annual membership fee be raised from $1.00 to $2.00. This change becomes effective immediately.

However, because it will take considerable time to inform the entire NAACP membership of the change, the national office will continue to honor $1.00 memberships up to December 31, 1948. All $1.00 members will pay the new minimum fee when their present memberships expire.

Establishment of the new $2.00 minimum membership fee not only eliminates the old basic $1.00 membership, but it also eliminates the so-called *Crisis* membership of $2.50. Members who wish to include a *Crisis* subscription with their minimum membership will now pay $3.50 ($2.00 NAACP membership; $1.50 *Crisis* subscription).



PICKETS *of Baltimore, Md., branch begin third year of protest against racial segregation at Ford's theatre. Pickets pictured (L to R) are Daniel Atwood, chairman, Parren Mitchell, and Mr. Brady.*

SUGGESTIONS FOR FALL AND WINTER PROGRAM

The director of branches suggests the following calendar of activities for branches during the coming year:

November: Election of officers and election of national board members. (NOTE: The NAACP has a board of directors of 48 members, 18 of whom are elected each year for a term of three years. The national nominating committee of seven, three of whom are elected by the annual conference, nominates the board. Report of the nominating committee is published and sent to branches not later than October 1. Independent nominations may be made by petition signed by thirty members and filed with the secretary not later than November 1. Each branch at its annual meeting shall, by vote of the members present, make its choices for members of the board of directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the secretary [Walter White or Roy Wilkins] and said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31.) Mass meeting on education: Have prominent speaker present NAACP program on education. Sell NAACP Christmas seals.

December: Election of officers before December 15 if election was not held in November. Forward to national office before December 31 the branch ballot for members of the national board of directors. Begin planning branch participation in 40th Anniversary Celebration. Forward report of Christmas seals sold.

January: Emancipation celebration: feature proclamation and history of Negro progress; have speaker discuss civil rights as pertaining to your community and what the NAACP is doing. Begin to raise funds to send delegate to the annual conference in Los Angeles, California, July 12-17, 1949. Organize executive committee; appoint chairmen of standing committees; plan program for year; launch 40th Anniversary Celebration.

February: Meeting on housing: discuss NAACP housing program; also emphasize local housing conditions and what your branch can do about them. Celebrate NAACP birthday—February 9. Plans for this celebration will be forwarded by the national office. Begin enlistment of team captains and workers for your spring membership campaign.

March: Meeting on political action: stress NAACP nonpartisan program on political action to increase registration and voting. Discuss national legislative program and follow direct action request on securing NAACP approved legislation both in your state and Congress. Continue organization of teams for membership campaign.

April: Nationwide membership campaign begins. This meeting should be devoted to membership activity and launching of your

campaign. Schedule regular campaign report meetings and set closing date for campaign. Mass meeting on labor and employment: Stress local labor problems and what NAACP can do to improve local conditions. Secure information from Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, Washington Bureau NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

May: Mass meeting on armed services and veterans affairs: Turn this meeting over to your veterans committee. Elect your annual conference delegate. Closing of membership campaign: extend period of soliciting if goal has not been reached.

June: Youth program: feature youth speaker. In cities where there is no NAACP youth council, take steps to organize one. Program will be forwarded by youth department secretary, Mrs. Ruby Hurley. Report campaign results to the national office before June 30. Elect at least one delegate to annual conference to be held in Los Angeles, California, July 12-17, 1949.

July: Annual conference, Los Angeles, California. Send at least one delegate in order that maximum number of branches will be represented.

August: Sponsor NAACP picnic with barbecue, games, and other activities in order to raise funds.

Book Reviews

GREAT AMERICAN

***Frederick Douglass.* By Benjamin Quarles. Washington, D. C.: The Associated Publishers, Inc., 1948. XI+378. $4.00.**

Biographical literature cannot always be depended upon to give well rounded human portraits. If it is autobiography the author ordinarily and understandably omits the negative aspects of his life; and too often the biographer of a person is too close to the subject to prevent personal feelings from clouding the picture. However, in this study of Frederick Douglass, Benjamin Quarles has reached a high level of objectivity in handling his material. Perhaps some of this can be attributed to the fact that this study was done originally as a doctoral dissertation in history at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Quarles exercised scholarly care which necessitated an extremely careful approach to the data. In this interpretative analysis of the outstanding Negro of nineteenth century United States the author has not permitted the legendary character of Douglass to interfere with the facts as he saw them.

The story of Frederick Douglass, from the time he escaped from slavery in Maryland until his death in 1895 in Washington, D. C., is a segment of American history in a most epochal period of our national existence. His varied career as an abolitionist, orator, foreign traveler, journalist, diplomat, federal official, and reformer, is set down here in a simple and well written style. His avocative pursuits as job seeker for Negroes, participant in the Negro convention movement, champion of Negro education, pioneer in the struggle for the rights of women, temperance agitator, and political worker are here also interwoven as the warp and the woof of this man's life. Douglass' association with leading individuals of the time—William Lloyd Garrison, Susan B. Anthony, Charles Sumner, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and the presidents who succeeded him, and others—is recorded here, and the life of Douglass is intermingled with theirs and the events of the period in a balanced manner.

Dr. Quarles has painted a portrait with all the important shades etched into the canvas. The good, the bad, the indifferent are exposed with an insight and interpretative penetration that shows a highly commendable historical grasp. The oratorical ability of the "Tribune of his people," his abolitionism, his championing of various causes, his lectures here and abroad against slavery, and his functions as a member of the Underground Railroad are widely chronicled in the several published accounts of his life. But in this volume the author has honestly let us know the less bright aspects of the personality of Frederick Douglass, along with the shining escutcheon.

Documenting his way as he moves step by step, the biographer reveals that Frederick Douglass was not overly modest, was not averse to altering his ethics for the sake of expediency, that he was opportunistic, that some of his actions were prompted by purely selfish motives, that his first marriage was not compatible, that he was evasive on certain issues, that he was a mercurial individual whose sense of balance was lacking at times, and that he possessed attributes that would currently label him as an Uncle Tom. Dr. Quarles deserves commendation for his forthright honesty, for he has furnished material which so many ignore or gloss over, when for any true assessment of the stature of Frederick Douglass as a great man among great men, every facet of his life should be scrutinized and taken into consideration.

Of significance is the fact that this treatment of Douglass gives a satisfying picture of his life with his second wife, Helen Pitts Douglass. This is important for understanding the whole Douglass and for interpreting the last eleven years of his life, which he spent as the husband of this white woman. They both found their marriage "a mutually rewarding emotional experience," and "a step neither ever regretted" since it was "a union of harmonized personalities."

The biographer seems to have let his subject get out of hand on occasion, however. He states that "perhaps women were moved by an erotic tone quality in his voice." This seems a most curious manifestation of the magnetism of Frederick Douglass. Again, the author is inconsistent in dealing with Douglass as a politician. At one time he asserts that he is narrow and local in his political thinking (p. 151), that he "had no insight into the machinery of practical party politics" (p. 195), while on the other hand he lauds his "political acumen" (p. 258). On another page he claims that Douglass is unrealistic in his insistence on holding the Liberty party convention when anyone outside the party could see this to be "an exercise in futility" (p. 155), yet he disputes this when he says that Douglass is "ever realistic in his thinking" (p. 223). At other times the biographer devotes too much attention to non-Douglass subject matter and inserts some dull, detailed recounting of inconsequentials.

But taken as a whole, Dr. Quarles kept his vision clear as he peered into the past and tried to interpret Frederick Douglass as a person who lived in and contributed greatly to an historic period. He has included an immense amount of history, since he realized that his subject was and is a pivotal figure in the life of this nation. It is timely that Douglass is receiving his due accord at a moment when the Negro in America is on the threshold of a new era in our national life. As historical biography this reviewer

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THE LIFE OF A GREAT NEGRO EDUCATOR

By Ridgely Torrence

■

JOHN HOPE, the President of Atlanta University, spent his life-time in the struggle to win the widest educational opportunities for the Negro. Dr. Hope's successor at Atlanta, Rufus Early Clement, says, "In this powerful narrative Ridgely Torrence has given us the full story of a most interesting and worthy man . . . It is a blending of the poet's skill and devotion with the hard facts of a noble life" (*Saturday Review of Literature*). The *New York Times* calls it "the biography of one of the distinguished Americans of this century . . . a fine man has been paid fine tribute."

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
New York 11, N. Y.

commends this volume to all who would like to have a documented and unvarnished portrait of Frederick Douglass.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

IN BRIEF

***The Protestant Church and the Negro: A Pattern of Segregation.* By Frank S. Loescher. New York: Association Press, 1948. 159pp. $3.00.**

An anatomy of Protestant race discrimination by a member of the Society of Friends. On page 117 the author offers this summary of his material:

"If one were to write a history of Protestantism's relations to Negroes the balance sheet would be heavily on the debit side. Protestantism arose in the time of European exploitation of non-white peoples. It blessed slavery. It sanctioned a caste system with its stamp of inferiority on a whole race. But there were exceptions. Individuals and some groups became sensitive to the incompatibility of the Christian ethic and the slave system . . . Latterly this number of concerned individuals has grown and we find many church members devotedly working for a 'non-segrated Church and a non-segregated society.' Although Protestantism, by its policies and practices is still actually contributing to the segregation of Negro Americans, there is some ground for confidence that the intelligence and devotion of these pioneers will show a way . . . "

***47th Street.* Poems by Frank Marshall Davis. Prairie City, Illinois: The Decker Press, 1948. 105 pp. $2.50.**

Urban, contemporary, Frank Marshall Davis is the poet of the city-dweller. In the first section of *47th Street* he takes us around Chicago, showing us its various types and scenes and satirizing its hollow people. In other sections he branches out into the hinterland, but the point of view and the emphasis are the same. Everywhere he sees pretense, cunning, cruelty, exploitation. The city is harsh and strident; the country, provincial and cruel. Mr. Davis has an exquisite ear for the common speech and idiom and a deep knowledge of Negro life, both urban and rural. His poems are simple, direct, and often lyrically moving in their appeal.

***Personal Recollections of the Nobel Laureation Festival of 1947.* By Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe. Londonderry: David Irvine Ltd., n. d. 62pp. 8/6($2.40).**

Dr. Armattoe, director of the famous Lomeshie Research Centre at Londonderry, Ireland, is a European educated African who has won distinction as physician, researcher, and author. In 1947 as a guest of Dr. Folke Henschen, professor emeritus of pathology at the University of Stockholm, Dr. Armattoe attended the Nobel laureation festival in Stockholm, as well as its auxiliary fetes, dinners, and dances. His opuscule offers a lively account, though perhaps a little too florid for American taste, of the awarding of the Nobel prizes, the ceremony of Santa Lucia, and visits to various universities and institutes. He tells us too about his talks with the many eminent men and women he met while in Sweden. The booklet closes with an epilogue, a short story, entitled "The Divine Star."

***Negro Liberation.* By Harry Haywood. New York: International Publishers, 1948. 245pp. $2.75.**

The "Negro national question" (new Commie terminology for the Negro problem) seen through the eyes of a Stalinoid. Comrade Haywood strives commendably to explain his Party's ideological flapdoodle to American Negroes, but he never quite brings the thing off. Here is the usual Commie double-talk, perverted definitions of commonplace terms, half-truths, and wilful distortions. A reader would have to be a haruspex to swallow this dreary imbecility, which is at bottom a singularly inept argument for Dr. Otto Kuusinnen's "self-determination for the black belt." Only our *néo-enragé* now dubs it "self-determination of nations" and "national liberation in the black belt." No matter how thin you slice it, it is still jim crowism. Comrade Haywood is a good example of Henry Cockeram's *Suaviloquus*—"He who speaks Rhetorically."

***Last of the Conquerors.* By William Gardner Smith. New York: Farrar, Straus and**

The Autobiography of
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"Nothing like it has been written before . . .

Here are the terrible facts. Here names are named: Southern names and Northern names; names of those high in power—in politics, army and navy, business and social life."
—H. A. OVERSTREET, *Saturday Review*

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—HAROLD L. ICKES

"The most entertaining and instructive work of its kind obtainable today. No one can understand the Negro's desires and aspirations completely without reading it."
—GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, *N. Y. Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier*

A MAN CALLED White
THE VIKING PRESS
At all booksellers $3.75

Company. 1948. 262pp. $2.75.

This excellent first novel is the story of American Negro GIs in occupied Germany. Hayes Dawkins, the hero, discovers that though Germans may hate Jews they at least do not include Negroes within the area of this hate. Dawkins and his comrades discover that they are attractive to the Germans, especially the women, and in the congenial, non-prejudiced atmosphere of Berlin they live for the first time like real men. Dawkins is later transferred to Wildsdorf, known as "nigger hell" because of its commander, Captain Polke, who is determined as a "cracker" to keep "niggers" in their places. This intramural prejudice and fighting is unintelligent to the Germans. Threaded through the story is the love idyl of Dawkins and Ilse Mueller. A disturbing story of Negroes caught up by the divergent influences of two worlds: the prejudice of their white comrades and the friendliness of the Germans.

***Encyclopaedia of African Methodism.* Edited by R. R. Wright, Jr., with a foreword by Bishop R. C. Ransom and an introduction by Bishop W. A. Fountain. Philadelphia: Book Concern of the AME Church, 1948. 688pp. $10.00.**

This book is the "Who's Who in the AME Church," containing as it does 1,500 biographies of the men and women who built the African Methodist Episcopal church, the work of the church in missions, and the minutes of general conferences. Included are definitions and descriptions of important subjects used in connection with the church as well as a complete list of all Negro chaplains, some 400, who have served with the U. S. armed forces. A useful reference compendium.

Negro Year Book 1947

World Review of Negro Life 1941-1946

"Recommended not only as an important reference book but also because in the evaluation, discussion and analysis of interracial problems there is concisely presented the current trend of thought of many of the leaders of the Negro people."—*Subscription Books Bulletin*, April, 1948, p. 35.

PRICE: $4.50

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Nova Scotia

(Continued from page 334)

groes was brought up, they invariably replied in two different ways, both of which showed the same attitudes frequently found among Southern Bourbons. First they deplored how hard it was to get good household servants whose supply might further be diminished if Negroes were offered other jobs. Second, they would immediately point with pride to what had been done for one pet family in Halifax, thus apparently salving their consciences for responsibility in other regards. The pet family in Halifax is the Whites, with ten grown children. This elderly Baptist minister for many years held a respected place in Halifax and was succeeded after his death by the Reverend Mr. Oliver.

Given Scholarship

The Women's Club raised a scholarship for the musical education of Miss Portia White who is now known as the "Marion Anderson of Canada." This scholarship was later taken over by the Province to be continued to any qualified person. Miss White is still the recipient of it. Her brother William only recently was a YMCA secretary in Halifax. He is now with the community chest in Toronto. Perhaps his marriage to a white woman made him wish to leave Halifax where intermarriage is frowned on although not prohibited by law. A younger brother was voted the most popular boy in his class at high school last year and is now an air cadet. The seven other members of this family have all done well but not a single one of them now lives in Halifax except one daughter who takes care of her aged mother there. Miss Portia White lives in New York City, and was visiting Halifax briefly because of her mother's illness. Both she and Mr. William White agree that the white people in Halifax do not wish any advancement of Negroes there.

But it is in New Glasgow, a small mining community in the north of Nova Scotia, that Negroes are said to be treated the worst of any place in Canada. So it has been named the "Belsen of Canada." Last year the proprietor of a moving picture house had a Negro girl forcibly ejected from a seat in a loge with such brutal handling that she is now crippled for life. A suit was brought as to her right to sit where her ticket entitled her to, but was lost, just as was the case in a similar suit brought in Toronto. It was, however, a moral victory, since Negroes are now allowed to sit in loges in New Glasgow. A suit for damages to the injured girl is still awaiting trial.

Whites and Negroes have equal political rights in Nova Scotia but very few Negroes vote since, as the lowest income group, they are rarely able to pay the amazingly high poll tax of ten dollars in the city of Halifax and five dollars in Halifax county. In all of Canada, Nova Scotia is the only province that has a poll tax. In the city those who are otherwise taxed are exempt from the poll tax while in the county those who have an assessment of $200 or more are required to pay a poll tax of only a dollar. The director of the Nova Scotia Bureau of Information affirms that in municipal elections one is entitled to vote whether or not his poll tax is paid. But payment of the tax is necessary for all but municipal elections.

The conclusion is inescapable that in racial patterns Canada no longer continues to be a shining example to the United States except in one respect, the armed forces. In World War II Negroes served in an unsegregated pattern in every branch of Canada's army, navy, and air force.

Wiltwyck School

(Continued from page 332)

tion and by contributions from a small circle of private sources. The board of directors is currently engaged in a campaign to raise $1,000,000 over the next three years. This will permit the school to maintain its present program. But, in order that Wiltwyck may continue its pioneer work in the rehabilitative treatment of disturbed children, in order to keep the Wiltwyck program from remaining static, the board has finally been forced to call on the general public for support.

Though the care for these boys is costly, even in terms of money, it is not so costly as the long-range burden would be to the community, if lack of this treatment meant lengthy terms in prisons or reformatories. And money values are of no importance compared to the values Wiltwyck has achieved in terms of human happiness and achievement among its boys.

Already Wiltwyck has proved its worth in the numbers of children discharged who have been able to maintain themselves as useful healthy citizens. No longer is the school in a test period. It has been able to re-educate a large proportion of its alumni, even those once termed "hopeless," so that they are able to understand and meet their problems, both as individuals and as members of a group.

College News

(Continued from page 328)

as ranking highest during the first and second semesters of 1947-48.

Frank Freeman Lee of New York City is the new director of publicity at FISK UNIVERSITY. A graduate of Yale and a veteran of three years' naval service with the rank of lieutenant, Mr. Lee has spent the last two years at the Yale graduate school working in the field of sociology.

The COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS (Wilberforce) reports over 200 freshmen this year, and a total enrollment of over a thousand. First faculty institute of the college was held September 9-11, with a keynote address by President Charles H. Wesley. Other speakers were Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of administration; and George O. Wright, chairman of the general education committee. Theme of the institute was "General Education in Our College."

The college will soon begin construction on a new reinforced concrete stadium, to cost $67,192. Now under construction on the campus are a men's dormitory, a swimming pool and gymnasium addition, a science building, and a teachers' apartment.

Dr. H. L. Van Dyke, chairman of the department of science at ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE, was one of the speakers before a session of the one-hundred-fourteenth national meeting of the American Chemical Society.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) announces a freshmen class of more than 200 students, despite a drop in total enrollment, and an addition of nineteen persons to its faculty and staff. Leaves of absence have been granted Eric Moore, librarian; David Rains, assistant professor of health and physical education; Harry Johnson, assistant professor of industrial arts education; Rosa Mathis, part-time assistant instructor in home economics; Donald Edwards, assistant professor of physics; Maud Cawthorn, dormitory hostess; and C. E. Dickinson, assistant professor of horticulture and landscape architecture. Extended leaves have been granted Nicholas Gerren, instructor in music; and T. D. Pawley, assistant professor of English.

Returning to the campus from leaves of absence are Dean Armistead Pride, school of journalism; A. E. Pudlam, assistant professor of biology; J. H. Seeney, assistant professor of education; and Carolyn Boddie, periodical librarian. Promoted to the rank of instruc-

(Continued on page 350)

Notice of Nominations to the Board of Directors NAACP

The nominating committee met on September 28 and nominated the following persons for membership on the national board of directors of the NAACP for terms expiring December 31, 1951:

DR. JOSEPH A. BERRY—*President Tuskegee branch NAACP. On staff of veterans hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.*

HON. HUBERT T. DELANY—*Present member of the Board. Justice Domestic Relations Court, New York City.*

MRS. GRACE B. FENDERSON—*Present member of the board. Retired public-school teacher, civic worker, Newark, N. J.*

LEWIS S. GANNETT—*Present member of the Board. Book critic,* Herald Tribune, *New York City.*

JOHN HAMMOND—*Present member of the Board. Mercury Record Corp., New York City.*

PROF. S. RALPH HARLOW—*Present member of the Board. Professor Smith college, Northampton, Mass.*

HON. WILLIAM H. HASTIE—*Present member of the Board. Former chairman of the national legal committee; former dean Howard law school; former federal judge; former civilian aide to the Secretary of War.*

NORMAN HOUSTON—*Present member of the Board. President and comptroller, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.*

MRS. DAISY E. LAMPKIN—*Formerly field secretary NAACP. Vice-president Pittsburgh* Courier, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CARL MURPHY—*Present member of the Board. Editor of the Baltimore* Afro-American, *Baltimore, Md.*

WALTER REUTHER—*International president UAW-CIO, Detroit, Mich.*

A. MACEO SMITH—*Secretary Texas state conference. Race relations advisor, FHA. Member Negro chamber of commerce, Dallas Texas.*

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN—*Present member of the Board; president NAACP. Attorney and noted bibliophile, New York City.*

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS—*Present member of the Board. Director Phelps-Stokes Memorial Fund. Former senior secretary for colored work, national council, YMCA.*

PALMER WEBER—*Present member of Board. Formerly research director CIO-PAC, New York City.*

DR. ULYSSES S. WIGGINS—*President Camden, N. J., branch; vice-president New Jersey state conference.*

New nominees for the Board in the above list are Dr. Joseph A. Berry of Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter Reuther of Detroit, Mich.; A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas; and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins of Camden, N. J.

The constitution of the Association provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary **not later than November 1 of each year.** The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of each year, a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

			Members	*Votes*
Branches of from	50	to 100		2
	100	500		3
	500	1,000		4
	1,000	2,500		5
	2,500	5,000		6
	5,000	10,000		8
	10,000	20,000		9
	20,000			10

"Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

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HELP CELEBRATE

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July 12-17, 1949

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many colored lawyers in this country is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

W. Harold Flowers
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 919

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

CALIFORNIA

Geo. R. Vaughns
1027 Adeline St., Oakland 7
Telephone: TWinoaks 9688

Mathews & Williams
Charles H. Matthews — David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-8739—ADams 1-6712

James T. Phillips
33 W. Mountain St., Pasadena 3
Telephone: Sycamore 7-4124

John C. Henderson
1557 — 7th St., Oakland 7
Telephone: TWinoaks 5338

CONNECTICUT

W. Arvey Wood
36 Park Row, Stamford
Telephone: Stamford 3-7037

GEORGIA

Austin T. Walden
428 Herndon Bldg., Atlanta 3
Telephone: Walnut 3536

Thomas J. Henry
208 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta
Telephone: Lamar 4710

ILLINOIS

Loring B. Moore
180 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
Telephone: RANdolph 1094

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CALumet 4968—4969

William Henry Huff
520 E. 35th St., Chicago 16
Telephone: OAK 6749

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444

KANSAS

Theodore R. Gardner
519½ North Main Street, Wichita 2
Telephone: 2-8143

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
602 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3
Telephone: Jackson 6646 & Wabash 4765

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-1934

Chas. R. A. Smith
1003 Lawyer's Bldg.
139 Cadillac Sq., Detroit 26
Telephone: Cadillac 2176

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: 8-9042 or 8-6795

NEW JERSEY

J. Mercer Burrell
23 Howard St., Newark 3
Telephone: MArket 3-4709

Logan W. McWilson
189-191 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1778

NEW YORK

William T. Garvin
217 West 125th St., New York 27
Telephone: ACademy 2-9260

OHIO

Charles V. Carr
2270 East 55th St., Cleveland 3
Telephone: EXpress 3712-3713

William H. Brooks
120 Hamilton Ave., Columbus 3

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
406 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Herbert R. Cain, Jr.
908 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7
Telephone: Walnut 2-1042

Theodore Spaulding
154 N. 15th St., Philadelphia 2
Telephone: LOcust 1317

TEXAS

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711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895: Home: F0853

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Crown Bank Bldg.
Newport News
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L. Marian Poe
548—25th St., Newport News
Telephone: 2-1391

Reuben E. Lawson
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Telephone: 9751

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
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Telephone: 2-2608

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College News

(Continued from page 348)

tor in mathematics, Ruth Muse; to assistant professor in secretarial training, J. S. McDuffie; to advanced professorships in the school of law, D. W. Bowles and W. C. Martin. Mrs. Lucille Welch, assistant professor of education, has been awarded a Ph.D. degree.

For the first time since the school of journalism was opened at Lincoln in 1942, the professional students now have access to teletyped copy from a leased wire machine in the journalism building. The wire is an outlet of the United Press. The art curriculum has been expanded and art is now a major in which students may earn the B.S. degree.

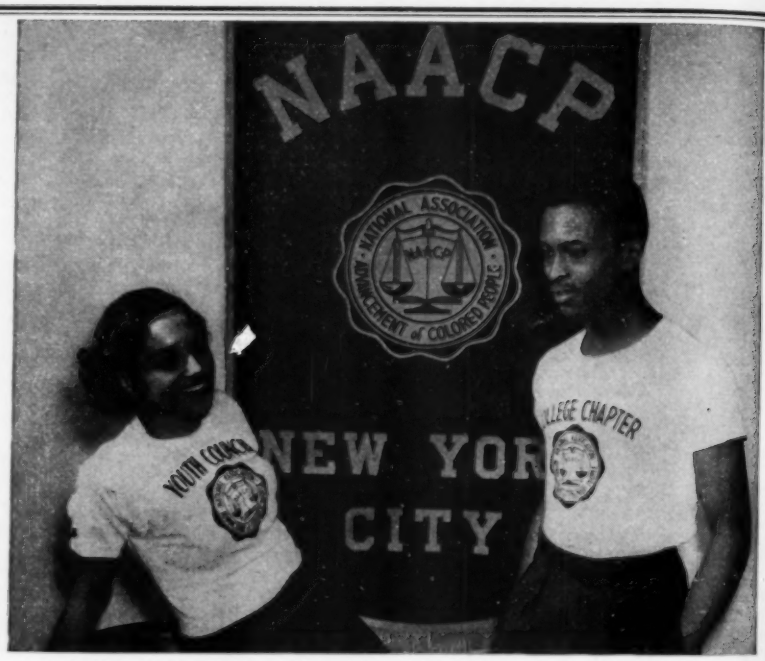
With its eighty-second academic opening, STORER COLLEGE reports nine additions to its faculty and staff, including: Thomas Pawley, English; Max Gutwald, engineering; Browning Peyton, dean of men; Nadine Goodman, acting dean of women; Samuel Newton, business administration; Vera Adams, assistant in science; Gerald Dixon, elementary education; Rebecca Fisher, home economics; and H. D. Hazelwood, acting business manager.

Eighty-second session of MORGAN STATE COLLEGE opened September 20, with the addition of nineteen new faculty members, some of whom are replacements and substitutes. In addition there are five members of the ROTC staff, all army men, who will carry instructional duties. The instructional staff includes 87 people this year as compared with 79 last year. Thirty members of the staff are holders of the Ph.D. degree.

Inaugural ceremonies, combined with the founders' day celebration, of new president Dr. Martin D. Jenkins will be held at the college on November 23. Dr. Jenkins, who assumed office on July 1, 1948, is the seventh president of the college, and the second Negro.

Two Morgan teachers have recently earned doctorates. Ollie G. Weaver, associate professor of education, was awarded the Ed.D. degree by Temple university on August 12. Earl Moses associate professor of sociology, was awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Pennsylvania on August 26.

The military staff at Morgan is headed by Col. West A. Hamilton, assisted by Capt. John C. Harlan, Capt. Joseph A. Snead, M/Sgt. Foster A. Carr, M/Sgt. Arthur Fletcher, Sgt./1 Earl Spruiell, Sgt. Raymond Holmes, and Sgt. Eugene Gardner.



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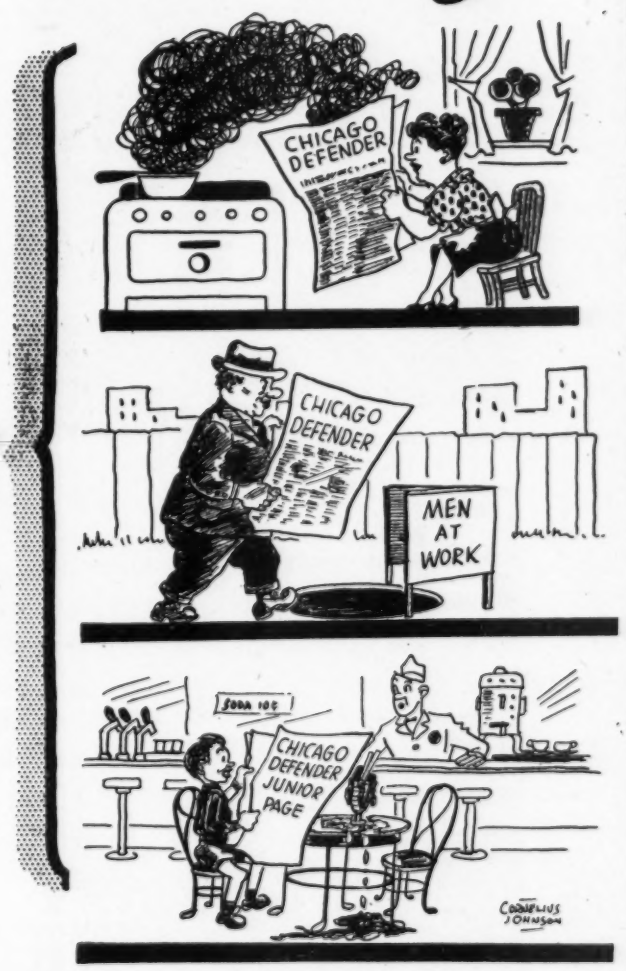

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